# SATURDAY NIGHT

NOVEMBER 15, 1949

## IF WE HAD TO FIGHT RUSSIA?

by Willson Woodside

*Canadian airmen help guard Manhattan. See page 10.*

10¢

Paging Mr. Newspaperman! · Rica Farquharson

Petticoat Rule in Asia · Margaret Bowes

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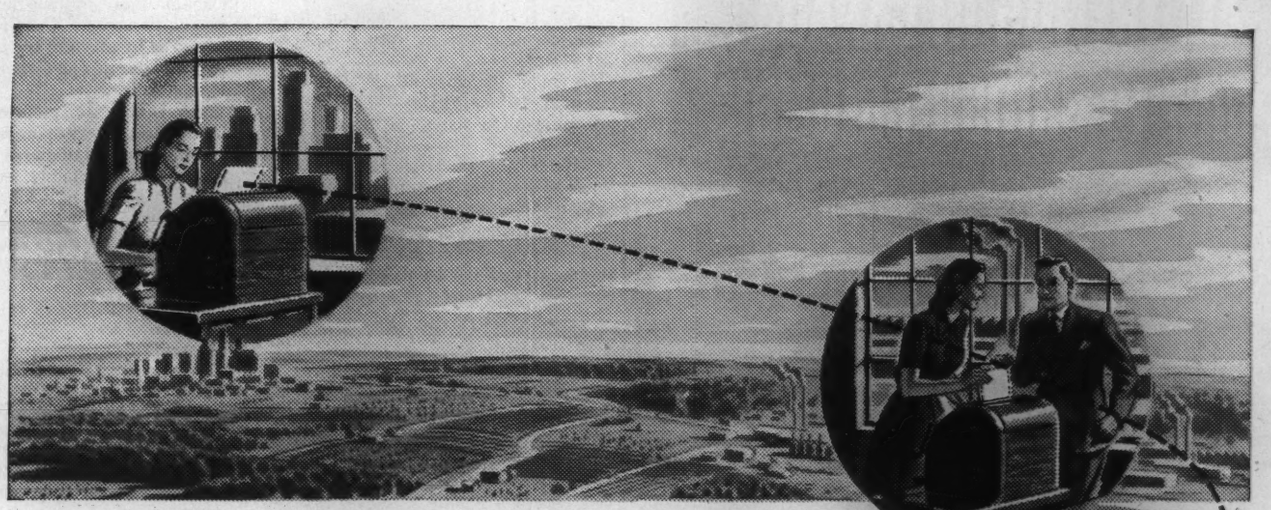

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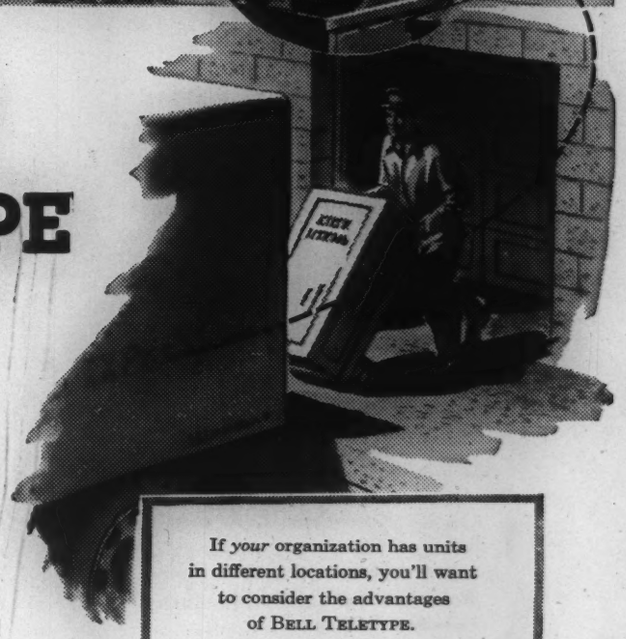

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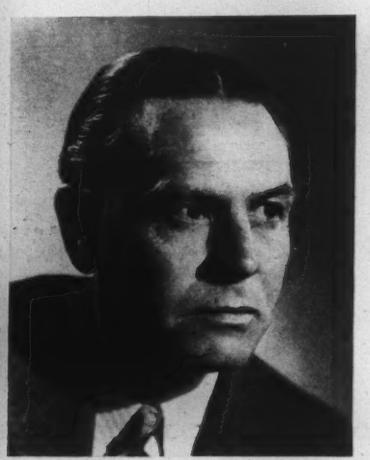
## letters

### Serious Omission

MAY I draw your attention to a serious omission in your otherwise excellent review of the CBC Wednesday Night productions of Benjamin Britten's "Peter Grimes." You do not even mention the name of the man who directed the entire production; the man under whose guidance "the overall excellence of the production, the thrilling artistry of the principals, the superb competence of the chorus and the incredible brilliance of the orchestra" were achieved; the man who has been described by members of all sections of the company as "a genius", "the most wonderful inspiration we could have had", "the only man who could have done it"; the man for whom after the first performance, as soon as they were off the air, the entire orchestra, chorus and principals, made up of seasoned, experienced Toronto artists, rose as one man to give a spontaneous ovation—Geoffrey Waddington!

*Toronto.* ISABEL LEBOURDAIS



"THE MAN WHO": *G. Waddington.*

■ *We print Mr. Waddington's picture, to make amends.*

### How Many Listened?

IT WOULD be interesting, and probably disconcerting, to find out how many listeners to "Peter Grimes" stuck it out from beginning to end.

The Wednesday Night programs are too long; they make impossible demands upon the endurance of the listeners. I am just as good a High Brow as any of the noisy claque of enthusiasts in Toronto, Montreal, or Vancouver, and quite shamelessly I confess that only too often I am utterly bored on Wednesday Night.

*Lennoxville, Que.* H. MICHELL

### The Constitution

ADVERTING to article by your Mr. Eggleston (SN Oct. 18) it would appear that some special amendments to our Constitution are being sought from the Parliament of Great Britain by the Parliament of Canada. I suggest that the right to amend our Canadian Constitution should be wholly within the power of Canada and that the time to bring this about is now . . .

I suggest that the Constitution of Canada shall only be amendable by the Parliament of Canada when concurred in by seven of the ten provinces of Canada through their provincial legislatures . . .

As I see the picture, there are numerous matters upon which opinion would be unanimous. A grave emergency would certainly secure consent of seven provinces, while any attempt to deprive any section of our country of what may be conceived as basic rights, would hardly receive either Dominion or seven of our provinces' support.

*Victoria.* T. D. PATTULLO

### Gobbledy-Gook

I LAY NO CLAIM to being an expert in the use of the English language, but when you say that you "try to use a fairly easy and colloquial style", why do you describe churches as "religious edifices"?

*Montreal.* G. R. GARDINER

### CHUM Slighted

IN YOUR ARTICLE "What's the CBC Worth?" (SN Oct. 25) you include a picture of the program director of a local station for commendation on his "scoop" coverage of the *Noronic* disaster.

We would appreciate the indulgence of the editor in checking the enclosed material in regard to this "scoop", erroneously credited to another Toronto station.

*Station CHUM, Toronto.* LEIGH STUBBS

■ *CHUM's 24 photostated letters, from Toronto Police and Fire Departments, St. John Ambulance, Salvation Army, the Governor of Ohio, NBC and others, are overwhelming evidence of its achievement.* SATURDAY NIGHT *regrets the slight.*

### The Beaver Himself

MANY THANKS for the copy of SATURDAY NIGHT. I was very glad to get it and I admire the new make-up. You will have a real success.

*Fredericton.* BEAVERBROOK

### Let's Go Back

LET'S GO BACK before it's too late. You had a fine, distinctive paper; not another sensational crier, but a reporting tempered, readable, believable. Your records will show that we have been reading it for many years, and have employed it to express Christmas greetings.

Honestly, folks, we just cannot continue to use it for this purpose, and we are quite satisfied to let our own subscription take its normal course of expiration.

J. M. PICKELL

### Did the Right Thing

I THINK you have done the right thing, but it took you a long time to do it. We have been subscribing for years, but copy after copy we never even opened. Since it was re-vamped, I must say both my wife and myself read it with interest.

*Montreal.* D. W. MASSIE

## *by and large*

■ Said Magistrate Elmore of Toronto when fining Clifford Ferguson $15: "With beer inside you and wine outside, a car with bad brakes, and no driver's licence, you've a lot to learn."

■ The whistling ducks of J. George Schnell, Ottawa hotel clerk who raises ducks as a hobby, are puzzling experts at the Dominion Experimental Farm. "We have never heard of whistling ducks", they say. The ducks are now under observation. "It might be something peculiar to the season when so many of the duck family are preparing for migration", said one expert.

■ A Charlottetown pullet, a crossed Barred Rock and Hampshire, laid two triple-yoke eggs in her first two tries. A double-yoker was wrapped around a finished egg, outer shell 9" in circumference by 6¾" long.

■ At a meeting of Toronto Board of Education's Property Committee, a list of renovations needed in caretakers' rooms was presented totalling $16,000. Trustee C. R. Conquergood was "not convinced that showers would improve our caretaking. Care-

taking isn't dirty work." Business Administrator C. H. R. Fuller said they would be useful where the men had to handle a lot of coal. It was finally decided that it would be better to ask the Finance Committee first if the money was available.

■ The officers of an Australian liner docked at Vancouver carried out the traditional marine courtesy of flying the flag of the country a vessel is visiting. They were surprised to find their "Canadian" ensign was strictly unofficial.

"But we bought it in Sydney," said one, "and it was sold to us as a Canadian flag". Said a Vancouver marine official: "Looks like the Aussies have beaten us to the punch".

■ At Glenboro', Man., Joe Sigurdson's car wouldn't start. He found a rat was eating the connecting strap on the battery.

■ Said an Ottawa garbage collector, asked by a woman driver if "that big disc" had dropped off her car: "It sure did, lady." With great difficulty, Mrs. Fred Browne dragged the heavy steel disc into the trunk of her car. But when her husband saw it he said she'd better take that manhole cover back to the City Works Department.

■ In London, Ont., Viscount Alexander opened the new Thames Hall building at the University of Western Ontario. Lunch followed at the home of Dr. G. E. Hall, Vice-chancellor. But it turned out there were thirteen people to sit down so Flt. Lieut. A. A. Sherlock, the Governor General's Aide, ate alone.

■ The Danbury, Sask., school district was organized in 1914 with a Danbury Post Office two miles east. The post office was later moved to a mile north of the school. But in 1946, it was moved to the village of Glen Elder, five miles west of the school. So Danbury Post Office is in Glen Elder; but there is also a Glen Elder Post Office only it's three and a half miles out of the village.

However, there's another post office in the district, at Hyas, so now mail for either Danbury or Glen Elder goes there first to avoid confusion.

■ The recent joint meet of the Toronto and North York and the Eglinton Hunts at Markham, Ont., was one of the largest such turnouts in Canada. With both businessmen and farmers well represented, costumes ranged from full-dress scarlet coats and top hats to ordinary trousers and street attire, and mounts from part-time plow horses to out-and-out thoroughbreds.

■ In Montreal's Arraignment Court Oliver Bilodeau charged Edmond Leboeuf with assault and the smashing of a dental plate valued at $55. Judge René Theberge asked Leboeuf: "What is your occupation?" "Boxer" was the answer. Bail of $300 was set pending trial.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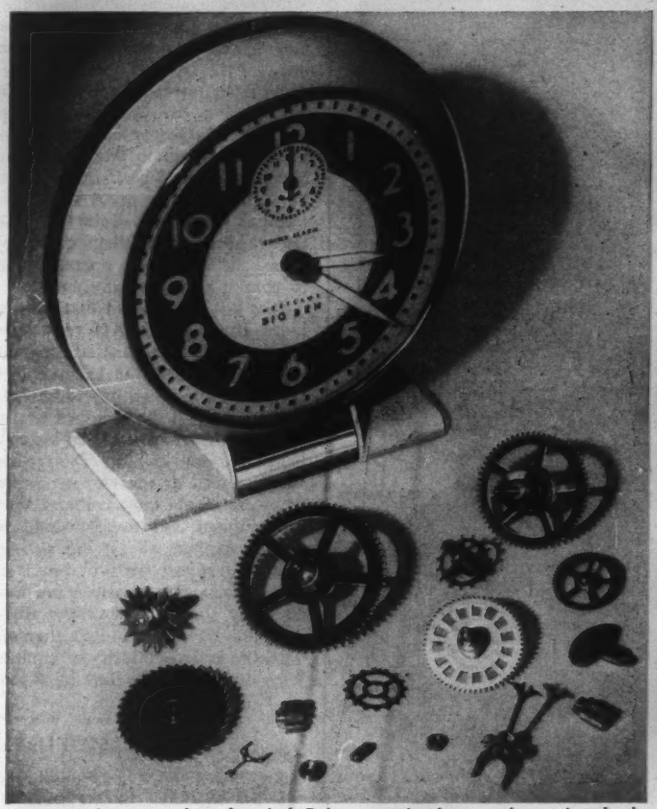

Some of the brass parts of a modern clock. Before processing these were brass strip and rod.
*Photographs courtesy Western Clock Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.*

Brass balance wheels being inspected under a magnifying glass.

The assembly line in a modern watch-making plant.

A punch press blanking out watch plates.

# Keeping Time with Brass

During the last few hundred years great advances have been made in time telling devices. Today, modern precision machines have replaced old-fashioned hand methods and turn out watches and clocks that keep accurate time. Hundreds of Canadians are engaged in the production of watches and clocks—it is a big industry. Like many other industries it is a large user of copper alloys. For example, at the Western Clock Company, Peterborough, Ontario, many of the 200 parts that go into Big Ben and other well-known Westclox timepieces are made from Anaconda Brass.

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# OTTAWA VIEW

## FIRST DOSE OF TROUBLE

THE GOVERNMENT is getting its first feel of really hot water over the Combines Investigation Act. No one would have seemed less likely to precipitate trouble than 61-year-old Fred McGregor, conscientious, retiring, incorruptible, for more than 20 years Commissioner under the Combines Act.

With the powerful support of Donald Gordon the Government argues that the McGregor report on flour-milling was unfair and unfortunate. But it has landed itself in the position of appearing to support the "big interests." It has handed the CCF a better weapon than they could have hoped for. And it has openly admitted to breaking the law of Canada.

It is not by accident that the Combines Investigation Act requires the Government to publish the Commissioner's reports within 15 days: it was the deliberate intention to put these matters beyond the reach of any possible political pressures. To have published the flour-milling report when it was received at the end of last year would no doubt have embarrassed the Government, because it would have had to explain why it did not agree with the report or propose to take action on it. But ministers are having to make those explanations anyway, and they've now saddled themselves with the added difficulty of explaining why they broke the law by a matter of 10 months.

## EMBARRASSED LIBERALS

AS OPPOSITION questions began to pry out the story of McGregor's resignation, the Minister of Justice, Stuart Garson, spoke up confidently and almost blandly. But some of his Cabinet colleagues looked unmistakably like schoolboys who had been caught stealing apples. Liberal backbenchers heightened the impression of guilt by trying to shout down Opposition questions. It was as though they suspected something was wrong but were determined not to let anyone say so.

## OPPOSITION ANOMALY

A CASUAL VISITOR to the House of Commons might have been excused for supposing that the Leader of the Opposition was Mr. Coldwell, and that there was another, minor, Opposition party led by Mr. Diefenbaker.

## AIR TRAINING AGAIN

CANADIAN, British and United States representatives will be meeting soon to work out plans for reviving the training of British air crews in North America. Canada suggested reviving the wartime plan as a contribution to common defence. The United Kingdom was enthusiastic, and the United States proposed joining in too. All the details have to be worked out, but since there's a will on all sides there should be a way.

## THOSE FOOD CONTRACTS

THE OFFICIALS and experts have done all they can towards working out next year's British purchases from Canada. Now it's at the ministerial level on both sides. The atmosphere has not been improved by some recent statements from the U.K. side. Backbenchers like Richard Crossman are irritating but not important. Canadians are even getting used to uninformed and discourteous speeches from Mr. Strachey, the Minister of Food. But the British Government can not expect Ottawa to like them from a Minister of the Crown.

## THE NEXT FRONTIER

MP's APPROVED of the Dominion subsidy for the extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway 83 miles from Quesnel to Prince George. The estimated cost is over $96,000 per mile, of which the federal subsidy will provide $15,000. But BC members warned the House that this is only the beginning, and that the PGE Railway ought to be extended north of Prince George to connect with the Northern Alberta Railway at the head of the Peace River Valley. This would provide a much shorter route for marketing the agricultural, mineral and timber resources of the rich Peace River country.

—Globe-Telegram

DEFENCE MINISTER CLAXTON *says nearly half of 41 recommendations on RCN are already being implemented or are under study.*

# SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
Established 1887


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## cover

STRATEGY since the Soviet bomb is the topic of Willson Woodside's article, "If We Had to Fight Russia." He believes that the bomb threat against North America will not become acute for several years, until much faster long-range bombers are developed. Our first priority should be the manning of a strong defence in Western Europe, that being what the Soviets really covet and where they possess at present an overwhelming military advantage. We should maintain our naval strength, which gives us control of three-quarters of the earth's surface. And we should continue to pry at political and propaganda weaknesses. — *RCAF Photo*

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*Capital comment*

# A Resignation of Protest

THE resignation of Fred McGregor as Commissioner of the Combines Act has precipitated a number of developments. It has presented the opposition with a number of sticks with which to beat the Government about the head. McGregor's reputation for integrity and zeal is so high that the immediate inference of the public is that he wouldn't have resigned had he not felt profoundly disturbed about current trends in trade restrictionism.

Political opponents will make the most of the failure of the Government to live up to the law in respect to publication of reports on alleged combines. Those members pre-occupied with high prices and especially those who attribute current levels to "Big Business" will tend to read a good deal into the incident.

When the matter has been fully threshed out, the verdict may be that the precipitating issue in McGregor's retirement — the flour milling inquiry—was a complex and puzzling one, not the strongest on which to base such a jolting resignation: but also that McGregor was registering the boldest protest he could against the frustrating circumstances in which he has been placed for many years, notably, I think, in 1930-35 and in 1945-49.

In other words, I imagine the flour milling rebuff was just the last straw, not necessarily any bigger than some of the earlier straws.

### Divided View

To believe this is not necessarily to look upon this Government as the champion of corporations and trade associations against its own Combines Commissioner. The chief indictment against the Government — if there is one — may not be its antagonism to the ideas of the Combines Commissioner, but its lukewarmness or sluggishness in a situation which the former administrator of the Act may well regard as acute and menacing. Knowing how many different individual points of view are brought into a Cabinet meeting, one can well believe that what Commissioner McGregor thought highly desirable in the way of action against postwar trade restrictions might as a regular thing be quite different from what any Prime Minister could get a score of his colleagues to accept.

Fred McGregor was a fine choice for the post of Combines Commissioner and he made it his chief life work and mission. He was—and is—a sincere liberal in the economic or philosophical sense: and during his tenure of office he has seen the world turn persistently away from the principles of economic liberalism. The Combines Act of 1910 was, in a sense, the creation of Mackenzie King, and McGregor, when appointed in the twenties, had been Mackenzie King's private secretary: accordingly, until 1930 McGregor enjoyed the support and understanding of the Prime Minister.

### The Quiet Time

During the Bennett regime it was no secret that the Minister of Labor (under whom the Combines Act was then placed) made little use of his Combines Commissioner. There was some improvement when the Mackenzie King Government was returned in 1935. But normal trade policies were already being bedevilled by the threat of war; and when hostilities actually came, the Combines Act was in effect suspended for the duration.

That McGregor was apprehensive that the growth of restrictive trade practices so evident between the two wars would tend to be confirmed and strengthened by the heretical but inescapable combines employed during the war years comes out very strongly in some of his public statements. In an address he delivered in May, 1945, he said: "Surely it is obvious that the problem of monopoly in the years ahead of us is not going to be any easier by reason of the particular kind of recognition and impetus that has been given to trade organizations in war years."

And he went on to warn that "we may well be concerned lest the restrictionist philosophy which is inherent in these emergency controls should motivate such strongly organized groups to types of action that are not at all appropriate to a system of free enterprise. Monopoly and monopolistic practices could be off to a new start; and every element in the country, Government, business, labor, the farmer and the man-on-the-street should be alive to the possibilities and the dangers of it in the postwar years."

He used similar language several years later in giving evidence before the Prices Inquiry. His resignation may serve as notice that in his opinion his fears on these scores were well founded.

by Wilfrid Eggleston


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SATURDAY NIGHT

# The Front Page

Vol. 65 No. 6 November 15, 1949

## Slapping the Diplomats

ONE of the most important gains that the Communist part of the world can possibly achieve is the wearing down of the prestige of the capitalist nations, and especially of the United States and Britain, by demonstrations of their incapacity, or what can be made to seem their incapacity, to protect the dignity and safety of their representatives in Communist countries. That is the reason for the obviously planned campaign against the diplomatic officers of the United States in China, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere. The Kremlin will pull the tail-feathers of the American eagle at every opportunity, and not merely for fun or to gratify personal spleen, but for the very practical purpose of making the eagle look undignified and impotent in the eyes of the non-Anglo-Saxon world.

This is an excessively difficult problem for the United States Government to deal with, because the Kremlin is perfectly aware that Washington would not resort to the ultimate method of dealing with it, namely by military force, until the last possible moment, and there is hardly any other method which can be of the slightest use. Protests, rebukes, the recall of diplomats, these are completely ineffective in a world like that of today.

The Russian practice has also the advantage—for Russia—of making the expulsions of Communist diplomats from capitalist countries look like a mere retaliation when they are actually necessitated by the espionage activities of the expelled persons. Indeed one object of the Communist mistreatment of diplomats may be to suggest to other countries that the charges of espionage brought against Russian diplomats are merely a device to mask the more serious espionage activities which they are constantly alleging to be carried on by British and United States officials in the Communist areas.

## Freedom Is Important

THE keynote of the great speech made by General Dwight D. Eisenhower in the recent *Herald-Tribune* Forum in New York was the call to every American "to consider, so far as each of us can, the probable effect of every new governmental proposal upon our personal freedom". There is no task to which Americans and Canadians alike more greatly need to be called in this bewildering age. There is no task to which less attention is being given.

There is an overwhelming tendency today to consider "the probable effect of every new governmental proposal" upon our personal economic fortunes more than on anything else. Governments are exhausting their ingenuity in the effort to devise "proposals" which will make large groups of voters feel more secure, more wealthy, more likely to be advantaged, in their personal economic fortunes; and these proposals are judged with scarcely any reference to their effect upon freedom or on any other of the precious political rights of the citizen.

There is even a disposition to argue that freedom is of no value, or cannot rightly be enjoyed by those who have it, unless everybody in the society has complete economic security—that those who have not economic security are not free and those who have economic security have no right to it while others do not (on this assumption) possess it.

It is no doubt difficult to accord an exactly equal measure of freedom to everybody in any society; but that is no reason for abandoning the attempt, and equalizing the distribution of freedom by reducing everybody's share of it to a negligible quantity. The rich are no doubt freer than the poor; but the nation which seeks by law to prevent anybody from being richer than anybody else cannot possibly allow to the poor man anything like the freedom which he enjoyed when others were permitted to be richer, and by reducing the rich man to poverty places all power in the hands of those who manage to possess themselves of the machinery of the state. The dictatorship of the proletariat does not make the proletariat dictator of Russia; it confers that dictatorship on Stalin—and later upon whosoever is ruthless enough to take it from him or to withhold it from a rival.

## Post Office Errors

THE Canadian Post Office Department, we note with sorrow, is responsible for a notice which it gets placed in hotels and other places where the public needs to be informed, and which states that ten-cent air letters may be sent "to the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland". This entirely unfounded suggestion that Northern Ireland is not part of the United Kingdom may have been inserted by some Canadian official who regards partition as a crime against nature, or may be due merely to political ignorance; but it is calculated to annoy our friends in Belfast and Londonderry, and should be corrected as soon as possible.

The same notice omits the Republic of Ireland from the list of four-cent postage countries unless it is covered by the term "places within the British Empire", which of course it should not be.

## Our Naval Problems

THE report of the Royal Commission on the Royal Canadian Navy "incidents" makes it fairly clear that there are officers in that comparatively youthful service who do not quite know how to "play the game" with the men under their command. We could wish that it had dealt a little more fully with the question whether the men are always and in all circumstances disposed to "play the game" with their officers. That there is no machinery, or only very inadequate machinery, for the presentation of collective grievances is obviously a serious defect in the disciplinary organization; but there is very little to suggest

JEFFERS
TIM BUCK
RUSSIAN DEMOCRATIC CHARIOT
"SOCIAL JUSTICE"
"PATRIOTISM IS OUT-MODED" APPEAL
THE "HUMANITARIAN" APPEAL
THE "SOCIAL REFORMER" APPEAL
A BIG JOB IN THE NEW CANADA" APPEAL
WELL CLOTHED (ETC.) SCIENTIST
WELL CLOTHED (ETC.) VARSITY STUDENT
WELL CLOTHED (ETC.) TEACHER
WELL CLOTHED, HOUSED, FED, CHURCH MAN
"WORLD PEACE" APPEAL
CANDY-BAR APPEAL
WELL CLOTHED (ETC.) SCHOOL CHILD
KEEP..... PEOPLE WELL CLOTHED, HOUSED, FED... AND THERE'LL BE NO COMMUNISM IN CANADA!
HOW TO THINK STRAIGHT
ON SELFISH AMBITION
HELLYER (L.B.M.P.)
TORONTO

....YES, BUT AREN'T THERE OTHER FACTORS, TOO?

that the actual grievances which the men chose to present by means of what amounted to mutiny were of a very distressing character.

The Russian navy in the early days of the Communist regime is supposed to have entrusted a good deal of the disciplinary authority on board its vessels to committees and delegates of the able-bodied seamen, and ever since that time there has been a disposition on the part of seamen of other nationalities to look upon that as an admirable arrangement. The Russian navy very speedily found it quite unworkable, and is now believed to be about as strictly disciplined from above as any other fighting organization; but the idea that a ship can be largely run by a sort of "shop steward" system continues to be prevalent on this continent even among people who have not adopted the Marxian philosophy. We fancy that it may have had something to do with these outbreaks. About the only light shed by the Commission on that subject is the admission that there are "too many malcontents" among the seamen, and that the grievances did not justify the sit-down strikes.

Perhaps more than the other armed services the Canadian Navy has been the ward of the British service from which it has received most of its training, many of its traditions, and some of its ships, including HMCS *Magnificent*. The report is frank to state that the relations between officers and men in the Royal Navy cannot be reproduced in the Canadian Navy and that the attempt to do so is bound to have bad results. This is true for more fundamental reasons than differences of accent and education, and it is not to condemn either the one method or the other. It is only to state that Canada must develop her own way of doing things in the Navy as everywhere else.

It would be a great pity if this feeling were to limit in any way the use made of British, or for that matter American, training facilities; or if it were to breed a resistance to all Royal Navy ways. The British, after all, know a good deal about the sea. But it should kill any last survival there may be of an attempt at slavish imitation of the Royal Navy, and it should spur every Canadian sailor, officer or rating, to see to it that the Canadian Navy is not inferior in discipline or in efficiency to any other Navy, whether British or American.

## Rental Increases

THE chief criticism of the rental increase which the Government has just authorized is that labor will use it as a basis for a fresh wage increase demand. In our humble opinion that is not an objection at all. Labor will use any increase in the price of anything, from bread to mink coats, as a basis for a fresh wage demand, and we may as well reconcile ourselves to that fact as one of the inescapable difficulties of our times. It is not a reason against granting a just increase, any more than it is a reason for granting an unjust one.

Eventually the increases demanded by labor will reach a point where they cannot be paid in dollars of the present international value of 90 cents American. When that happens they will either be refused, or they will be granted and the dollar will later on have to be reduced to 85 cents or lower. (If the American dollar has lost purchasing power to a similar degree, which is highly possible, our dollar will of course be able to stay put, in exchange terms.) But we must not inflict injustice on any class out of mere fear of wage demands.

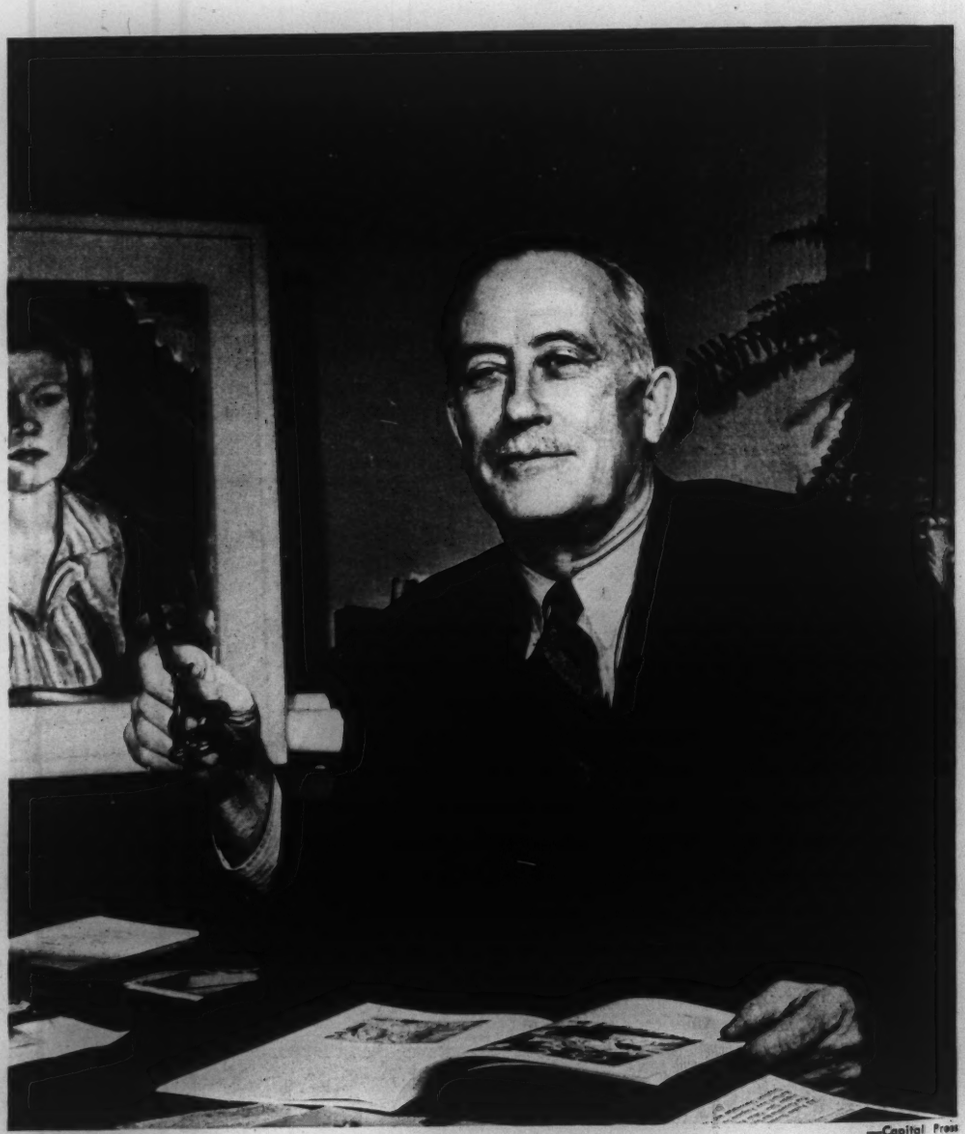
## A Satisfying Export

ONE OF the institutions which have most to expect from the eventual report of the Massey Commission is the National Gallery of Canada over which Mr. H. O. McCurry presides as director. Canada has long passed the stage in which the nation should be satisfied with an art gallery housed in an annex of an archaeological and scientific museum and a properly housed art collection is obviously a necessary part of the design of the projected capital city. But there are other functions of the National Gallery which meanwhile have great importance.

One of Mr. McCurry's chief activities is the sending out of temporary exhibitions of Canadian art works to many quarters of the world. Few undertakings have done more than this to acquaint other countries with the cultural maturity of Canada, and to encourage Canadian artists to experiment in the development of new and characteristic styles. This is an activity which could not be carried on by any but a national agency and the country is fortunate in possessing one which is managed with energy, discrimination and sound judgment. Working under a board composed of distinguished Canadians most of whom are also discerning collectors of art works, Mr. McCurry is neither too exclusively radical nor too exclusively conservative so that few schools of Canadian painting and sculpture have had any reason to criticize his selections. This is a kind of Canadian export which should be generously encouraged.

## Ill-judged Proposal

THERE are many things in the British North America Act which are of the first importance to the people of the provinces, as distinguished from the people of the entire Dominion, and which are not included in the proposed "reserved" sections which Parliament is not to have the power to



—Capital Press

EXPORTER: *H. O. McCurry, Director of Canada's National Gallery, who sends our art abroad.*

### Nor Ever Bid the Spring Adieu

*WHEN friends remark "Oh, don't you hate*
*To see your kids grow up?", of late*
*I've been enabled to reply:*
*"That is a most old-fashioned cry.*
*Haven't you heard? Although the schools*
*Are guided by psychology's rules,*
*They've now been changed so every pup*
*In high-school never can grow up.*
*The kids remain (by some queer means)*
*Frozen for ever in their teens.*
*Age cannot wither their thirst for pop;*
*Their bop and similar slop can't stop;*
*And graduates, fully Peter-Panned,*
*Build monstrous Teen Towns through the land."*

DAVID BROCK

1949 CHRISTMAS OFFER

## 4 or MORE GIFT SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR ONLY $2.50 EACH

**3 Subscriptions—$8.00 • 2 Subscriptions—$6.50 • 1 Subscription—$4.00**

*Important Terms of the Offer*

1. Gift Subscriptions at these low rates are for a full year. You may renew your own subscription for one year at the same rate as your gift subscription.
2. The above rates are good on new or renewal subscriptions for anywhere in Canada, Great Britain or the Commonwealth. Add $1.00 for each Gift Subscription to all other countries.
3. "Club" orders cannot be accepted. Each order must be sent in and paid for by one person only.
4. This special offer closes Christmas Eve.

SATURDAY NIGHT,
73 Richmond Street West, Toronto 1, Canada.

Enclosed is my remittance for $..... ☐ Please bill me on January 16th, 1950.
Please send SATURDAY NIGHT every week for one year to each of my friends named below.

Your Own Name .....

Address .....

| NAMES (please print) | COMPLETE ADDRESSES | LEAVE BLANK |
|---|---|---|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

*Your Gift Announcements*

*Mail Order to*
SATURDAY NIGHT
73 Richmond Street West
Toronto 1, Canada

☐ SEND GREETING FOLDERS TO ME.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g every Chinese closet for a
before we recognize that Mao
s the closest approach to a
ina there has been for some
to say that we would trust it
her's savings.

## g show

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have stated the conditions which they believe to apply to the recognition of Mao Tse-tung's regime in China. Dr. Evatt in Australia quoted Dean Acheson of the United States as stating three requirements: that the government must really be in control of the area which it claims; that it can and will carry out its international obligations; and that it shall be supported by the free will of the majority of the people it rules. Mr. Pearson of Canada put the conditions differently. He left out the support of the free will of the majority and said nothing about carrying out international

Little brother
*To your nosey grown-up daughter or your son—*
Or your son.
*Whether teacher or the father or the mother—*
Or the mother,
*An instructor's lot is not a happy one.*

When sex-education duty's to be done—
To be done,
The instructor's lot is not a happy one—
Happy one.

J. E. P.

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**Nor Ever Bid the Spring A**

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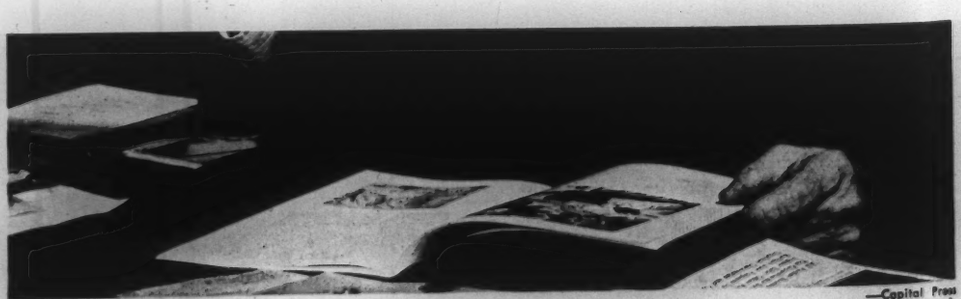

—Capital Press

EXPORTER: *H. O. McCurry, Director of Canada's National Gallery, who sends our art abroad.*

amend. There is for example the provision for excess representation of some of the smaller provinces in the Senate. That excess representation has always been regarded as something on which the smaller provinces could rely for such protection of their special interests as it may afford them. It will now become something which can be wiped out overnight by three readings of a bill in the House of Commons and Senate.

The plain meaning of Mr. St. Laurent's proposal is that there will be nothing in the whole Canadian constitution which any province can regard as guaranteed to it, except the "reserved" matters of the powers of the provincial legislatures and the subjects of language and education. A political party enjoying a temporary majority in House and Senate can dispose of anything else at its own will. That a somewhat similar situation to this exists in Great Britain has nothing to do with the case; and in any event there are important differences in Great Britain because the Crown and the House of Lords are far more independent of the Commons and its majority party than are the Governor General and the Senate in Canada (when the House majority is Liberal), and therefore far more likely to be effective in preventing constitutional changes which do not accord with the popular will.

We are not opposed to the exercise by the *people* of Canada of very great powers of control over their own constitution, though we should like to see the exercise of those powers surrounded by effective safeguards against rash or hasty action and against tyrannical action by the national majority towards a minority. But we are strongly opposed to the idea that the Canadian *Parliament* is a proper representation of the Canadian people for this purpose, and that it should have power to change the constitution without any safeguard against either rash or tyrannical action.

The proper method of amending the constitution, even in matters which do not touch the provincial powers, is by referendum or by specially summoned constitutional conventions, in which both the people and the governments of both the Dominion and the provinces will have representation. Without some such procedure as a preliminary Parliament should not even ask Westminster to transfer to it the smallest portion of control over the Canadian constitution.

## The Problem of Recognition

WHEN a new government emerges in any country after a clash of arms the normal course of diplomatic relations is inevitably upset, but the arguments about "recognition" which always seem to follow are singularly unfortunate.

To recognize a certain government is not to approve of it or to do it a favor, any more than to recognize that the Jones own the house next door is to do them a favor or say that they are the next door neighbors one would have chosen above all others.

In recent weeks several of the western powers have stated the conditions which they believe to apply to the recognition of Mao Tse-tung's regime in China. Dr. Evatt in Australia quoted Dean Acheson of the United States as stating three requirements: that the government must really be in control of the area which it claims; that it can and will carry out its international obligations; and that it shall be supported by the free will of the majority of the people it rules. Mr. Pearson of Canada put the conditions differently. He left out the support of the free will of the majority and said nothing about carrying out international obligations; but he added another condition. He said the government must be shown to be independent of any other government. Dr. Evatt insisted that there must be "firm and specific assurances that the territorial integrity of neighbouring countries, notably Hong Kong, will be respected." Mr. Pearson said nothing about Hong Kong or any other "assurances".

We believe and certainly hope that there is no real cleavage of view between the western powers on this matter; but we deplore that public statements should have been so poorly coordinated. If there are, as Mr. Pearson says, "usual requirements of international law" to be fulfilled before recognition, what are they, and why can't we all express them the same way?

As for the facts of the China case we think Mr. Pearson was wise to leave out the bit about the free-will of the majority. Mao Tse-tung's Government is certainly the only one in China which can claim support, even if it does rest mainly on force of arms. Chiang Kai-shek has not been able to claim even that for a good many years. Independence from any other state is more difficult; but no one will deny that Mao's armies are Chinese and not Russian. We see nothing to be gained by searching every Chinese closet for a concealed Russian before we recognize that Mao Tse-tung represents the closest approach to a Government of China there has been for some years. Which is not to say that we would trust it with our grandmother's savings.

---

### "K" Is for Kinsey

("The fairy stories that children believe about sex are far more wholesome to their minds than the real stuff, and will not harm them if they carry their ignorance to the grave."—From a letter in the London *News Chronicle*.)

*THERE are times in life when things are most depressing—*
Most depressing,
*Such as when your mining stocks go off the board—*
Off the board,
*Or you go down-town without completely dressing—*
'Pletely dressing,
*Or your letter to* The Times *has been ignored—*
Been ignored.
*But life presents its most unpleasant feature—*
'Pleasant feature
*When sex-education duty's to be done—*
To be done.
*Whether father or the mother or the teacher—*
Or the teacher,
*An instructor's lot is not a happy one.*

When sex-education duty's to be done—
To be done,
The instructor's lot is not a happy one.

*So, commencing when they first begin to toddle—*
'Gin to toddle,
*And persisting till they limp into the grave—*
'To the grave,
*Simply fill them up with storks and other twaddle—*
Other twaddle:
*They'll be childless,—but the headaches you will save!*
You will save!
*You must not explain the source of little brother—*
Little brother
*To your nosey grown-up daughter or your son—*
Or your son.
*Whether teacher or the father or the mother—*
Or the mother,
*An instructor's lot is not a happy one.*

When sex-education duty's to be done—
To be done,
The instructor's lot is not a happy one—
Happy one.

J. E. P.

---

## *passing show*

THE Russians invented the electric light five years before Edison, and it is only a matter of time before they will have invented gunpowder five years before the Chinese.

Anyhow, whether the Russians invented the electric light or not, they certainly invented the United Electrical Workers.

One trouble about colleges pledging themselves to teach the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon and Latin-American races is that one or other of them might cease to be superior.

There must be moments when Stalin envies the autocratic powers of John L. Lewis.

It is now claimed that it is impossible for a radio station in Canada to have an editorial policy. Almost as bad as being a charitable foundation in Ontario.

Anyhow, now we know which way Leeds leads.

The Gaiety Theatre in London is shortly to be reopened, and we shall then find out

whether gaiety has been revalued in Britain also.

Start making your Christmas presents now, says a magazine article. Sure, then you will have lots of time to get tired of making them before you finish them in December 1951.

Dishonesty is reported increasing in England, but we suspect that it is just because there are so many more things to be dishonest about.

Japanese abbot says North Americans should learn tranquillity from Japan. With Pearl Harbor as the first lesson?

American bankers are concerned about British Socialism, but not half so much as British Socialists are concerned about American bankers.

If Dimitrov was really a supporter of Tito, as now reported, there will be doubt whether his death in Moscow was due to "a lingering illness" or to a Moscow objection to his lingering.

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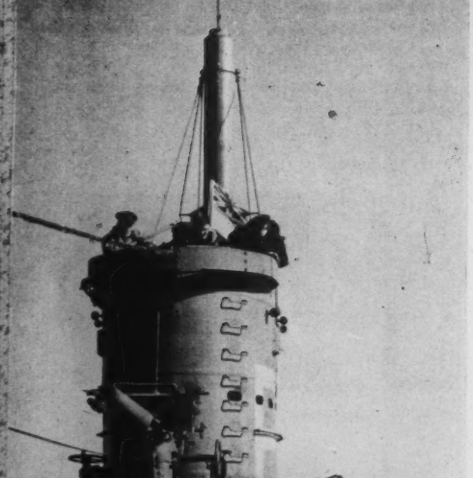
# IF WE FIGHT

**by Willson Woodside**

—RCAF

AIR DEFENCE *of America takes on new urgency, now Soviets have the atom bomb. Here Canadian and American staffs plot "Operation Metropolis" for defence of New York, in which Canadian squadrons joined.*



—RCN

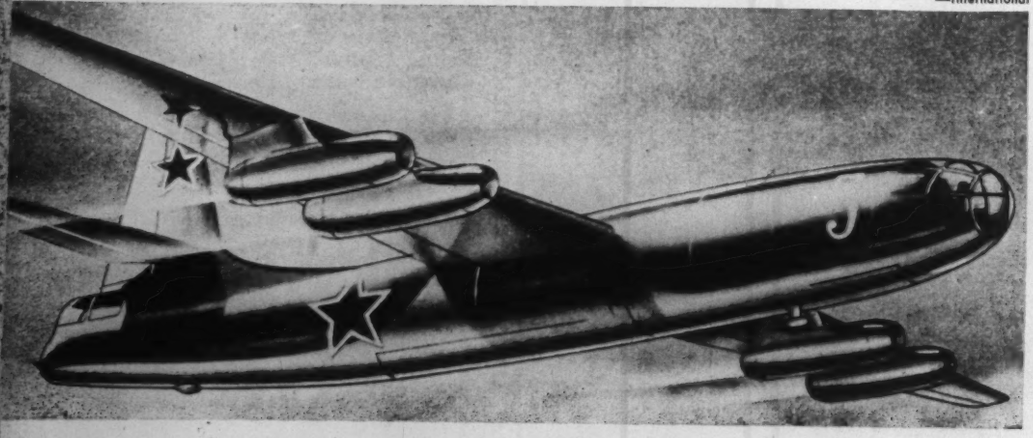
ENEMY *Schnorkel subs, like HMS* Unseen, *above, are new menace to our sea lines.*

—SCA

EUROPEAN *land forces of Western Union are under French General de Tassigny.*

RUSSIAN FOUR-JET *1500-mile bomber is more of a threat to European cities than American at present. First identified by foreign observers at Moscow Air Show, 1947, drawing (below) is by authoritative* Jane's.

—International



THERE ARE FEW SECRETS of American strategy in the event of war with Russia left after the recent battle between the admirals and the air force in Washington.

When the dust settles—and some of it has already settled on Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Denfeld — clearer answers will have to be found to a number of vital questions. Should we prepare to meet a Soviet attack in Europe or in the air over America? Should American power be diverted from the Navy to the strengthening of a strategic bombing force, and could such a force assure victory through an atomic blitz against Russian industrial targets? Is it safe to count on an "easy" victory through such novel means, or must we plan for a possible war not so very different from the last one?

Although, in spite of his unaccustomed bitterness against the Navy's "fancy Dans" and "self-appointed martyrs," I am most impressed by the overall views of General Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, I think that Admiral Dan Gallery, a flying admiral, as it happens, provides the best starting-point. He says: "The atomic bomb does not vitiate all human experience up to 1945, nor change the geography of the earth."

That means that basic strategic concepts still govern, and that all we learned in the last war is still applicable. It means that we don't have to grope for the vague form of an entirely new kind of Buck Rogers warfare.

For push-button warfare, says Gallery in the *Saturday Evening Post*, we only have the push-button as yet. Intercontinental rockets with atomic war-heads are many years away, beyond our present reckoning. And as for invasion across the Arctic, "the conviction is now fully established," Reuters reported on last winter's test around Churchill, "that large-scale warfare in the Canadian Arctic is an impossibility. There can be no movement or deployment of armies, corps, divisions or perhaps even brigades."

### What Is the Threat?

What then is the actual threat that we must face? It is the threat of Soviet seizure of Western Europe, and transoceanic atomic bombing of vital North American targets. What the Soviets want and, as a land power, could conceivably take, is Europe. But as students of Clausewitz they know that to fight a coalition successfully, they must be able to strike at its strongest member—in this case, the United States. Hence the bombing threat.

If the Soviets could convince themselves, or fool themselves, that the United States would not intervene to try to prevent them from conquering Western Europe, they would probably attack only in Europe and not strike at North America. But "America cannot get along without Western Europe and Western Europe cannot get along without America."

It was General Bradley who said that, so that fortunately it is recognized by the U.S. Chiefs of Staff. Even more convincing to the Soviets, this statement of American interest in Western Europe has provided the basis for the Marshall Plan, for the Berlin Airlift and the maintenance of U.S. troops in Germany, for the

# HAD TO RUSSIA

Atlantic Pact and the arms aid recently granted to its European members.

"Our European friends," adds General Bradley, "must have assurance that defensive lines can be established and held in the heart of Europe . . . This means, for the immediately foreseeable future, American troops on the ground, American tactical planes over the fighting lines, and an American Navy to keep open the ocean lines of supply." Canadian military authorities have made similar statements about the role which we should expect to play.

This arming of a defensive front in Europe, begun by Western Union (Britain, France and the Low Countries), is now being pressed by the Military Committee of the Atlantic Pact nations. The objective is to provide 40 well-trained and equipped divisions backed by first-class tactical air power by 1954.

Most of the planes, and 11 of the divisions, are to be provided by Britain. But the bulk of the man-power must be French, because it is on the spot and is the readiest contribution which France can make, but also because nothing could be better calculated to bring on a war crisis than the sending of, say, a Canadian division and additional American divisions across the Atlantic.

### To Assure Maximum Security

The basis of Western strategical planning, then, is the building up of power to hold off a Soviet attempt to seize Western Europe while reinforcements can be rushed to the scene from Britain, Canada and the United States.

There is no present thought of arming the Germans, or any idea of building a force sufficient to invade Russia. To quote once again the most important military figure on the Western side, General Omar Bradley, "our maximum security lies in creating and maintaining forces which are reasonably adequate for defence, obviously inadequate for conquest."

Except in the wildest flights of fancy of air force leaders, when Air Secretary Symington is capable of declaring that "we can hope, but no one can promise, that if war comes the impact of our bombing offensive with atomic weapons can bring it about that no surface weapons ever have to become engaged", the U.S. Chiefs of Staff appear to agree this far on strategy. Their European counterparts and our Canadian chiefs concur warmly. What then are the American military leaders fighting about so bitterly?

The Navy wants to maintain the powerful carrier air power and the amphibious forces of landing-craft and Marines which played such a brilliant role in the island-hopping campaigns in the Pacific and the great landing operations in Europe. It wants, further, to build a super-carrier without deck structures, as a mobile base from which jet bombers could carry out strategic strikes. The Army and Air Force refuse to grant them the share of the military budget necessary to do this.

The Army says that there won't be any more island-hopping campaigns, and that "large-scale amphibious operations such as those in Sicily and Normandy, will never occur again." The Air Force argues that a powerful naval aviation is an unnecessary duplication, that great new carriers would be "sitting-ducks" for atomic bombing, and

—Miller

**GREATEST THREAT** *for near future is invasion of Western Europe by vast Russian tank and infantry forces, on lines of last war. Atlantic Pact nations aim to develop well-equipped defence force by 1954.*

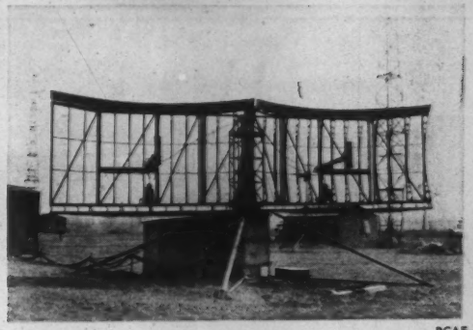
**BRITISH JETS,** *like new Avro 707 (below), counted on heavily for tactical support in Western Europe.*

—Sport and General

**SPIRIT** *of French soldier is one of great imponderables. Will he fight as in 1914 or as in 1940?*

—International

**THE GIANT B-36,** *centre of bitter American controversy: Can it effectively bomb Russian industry?*



—RCAF

**RADAR** *warning screen in Northern Canada, one of vital needs of our defence against Soviet bombing.*

**AMERICAN** *Joint Chiefs of Staff: (l. to r.) Gen. Lawton Collins, Army; Admiral Louis Denfeld, Navy, just ousted; Gen. Omar Bradley, chairman; Gen. Hoyt Vandenberg, Air Force, struggle painfully for unity.*

—Scott, International

(52)

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## IF WE HAD TO FIGHT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

that the Navy is trying to "horn in" on strategic bombing, properly the role of the Air Force. Both Army and Air Force say that the United States doesn't need such a big Navy, now that it faces an enemy without one.

Admiral Gallery counters this relegation of naval power to a lesser role with powerful arguments. That the prospective enemy does not possess a strong navy is no reason why our side does not need one. The purpose of a navy is not mainly to engage an enemy fleet in battle; it is to deny the sea-lanes to the enemy.

A strong navy is needed today, as before, to bring in essential raw materials to the United States and her allies—without which their war production would be crippled; to carry our armies anywhere they are needed; and to stop Stalin at the shore-line just as Hitler and Napoleon were stopped.

### If They Had Navy, We Had None

It is needed to prevent the enemy from acquiring bases in the Western Hemisphere, thus forcing him to fall back on transoceanic bombing. It is needed to attack bases which he may establish anywhere near the opposite ocean shore-line, to force him to operate from further back.

A modern carrier task force, Gallery claims, could still keep the Mediterranean open. Carrier aircraft are one of the best anti-submarine weapons; and could also be used to intercept transoceanic bombers long before they approached America.

As his strongest argument this naval writer asks his readers to suppose that an enemy had a great fleet of carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers and submarines, such as the U.S. (and Britain) has in her active and "mothball" fleets, and we had none. How would we feel? And what would our defensive position be?

The argument *for* a strong navy is only half of the Naval experts' case. The other half is their argument against counting too much on, or putting too large a part of our resources into, strategic bombing. The experience of the last war showed that the heaviest mass bombing did not break the Germans' will to fight; it has been estimated that the equivalent of 500 atomic bombs was dropped on German cities, yet surrender did not come until we had driven their armies back into the middle of their homeland.

Raising the issue to a higher plane, the U.S. naval chiefs argued at the recent investigation that not only would atomic bombing of the enemy's cities *not* win a war, but it would be morally wrong and would make it impossible to win a good peace. And what is the purpose of fighting a war if not to create favorable conditions for establishing a worthwhile peace afterwards?

Finally, they contended, in what became a rancorous debate, that in any case the Air Force's monster B-36 could not effectively bomb the 70 Russian cities bombastically targetted by the Air Force leaders last spring.

—Bishop in St. Louis Star-Times

PRELIMINARY SKIRMISH

This is a whole subject by itself. The arguments are flatly contradictory.

General Kenney of the Air Force says that if he sent out 100 B-36's to drop atomic bombs from 40,000 feet at night, he would expect to get 100 back. Admiral Radford, Commander of the Pacific Fleet, replies that if B-36's were sent out unescorted, they would suffer unacceptable losses. "American fighter planes can locate the B-36 by day or night, at all altitudes, and can intercept and destroy it." It is folly to assume, he says, that an enemy cannot do as well, and do still better before this bomber is replaced by a better one.

When it comes to hitting anything accurately from eight miles up, a Navy spokesman cites the atomic bomb test at Bikini, where from well below 40,000 feet, with the best-trained bomb crew in America, in bright sunlight, with the wind force carefully measured and aiming after practice runs at a target painted a bright yellow, this ship was missed by so much that it was the least-damaged ship in the area!

It seems, therefore, that a lay observer must conclude from all this that all calculations of winning victory, and even more, peace, through atomic bombing need thorough questioning; that facing a great land power we need to build up our ground defences and tactical air power in Europe, and that our naval power gives us such an immense advantage that it would be folly to weaken it.

### Also Political Strategy

These are all military factors. A lay observer ought to give far more attention than military men can perhaps be expected to do, to the political and psychological factors involved in a cold or hot war with the Soviet Russian Empire. We face not only Russian military power, but the Soviet strategy of social revolution throughout the world.

To foster the health and unity of Western Europe and the whole non-Soviet world is to help convince the Marxist theorists that their theory of "capitalist" collapse is not a scientific one guaranteeing them ultimate victory. To work to pry away satellites presently bound to Moscow through political, propagandist and infiltration policies is to force Russian imperialism back in retreat.

War is not inevitable. We should not be hypnotized by Russia's strength, but take full account of her weaknesses, both military and revolutionary, and work on them.

# SATURDAY NIGHT Portfolio

*world affairs*

## A RAGGED PERIOD

AMERICAN statesmen have launched one of the biggest operations attempted by the West since the war. Hoffman, in Paris, has been urging the Marshall Plan nations to reduce and finally abolish quotas, currency restrictions and tariffs between them, so as to build a healthy mass market of 270,000,000 people. Acheson, in New York, has been urging his own nation to double its imports of foreign goods.

The threat, which it would not have been diplomatic for Hoffman to use, of what will happen if the Marshall Plan countries do not make a real effort to integrate their economies, was cabled after him from Washington. "Official sources" said that no third-year appropriation for European Recovery would be asked of Congress.

No one dares to threaten the United States with the consequences of failure to import enough to cure the tightening dollar shortage among its friends abroad. But the warning is clear enough in the British crisis—which is far from settled. And Acheson used an argument which every American can understand when he pointed out that of the "favorable balance of trade" of $100 billions which the U.S. could boast of since 1919, just over two-thirds had been covered by loans and gifts. Why not take goods instead?

Hoffman's appeal was moderately well received in Western Europe. The Assembly of the Council of Europe had passed a resolution to exactly the same effect last October. Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg have been working on their Benelux customs union; and France, Italy and Switzerland (not a Marshall Plan country) are talking about joining in this project. The Scandinavian countries are about to begin new discussions of a regional economic union.

But the British, who, it was assumed up to now, would lead the way in such a scheme and be vital to its full success, have politely explained that they could not integrate their economy with that of Western Europe in any way which would prejudice their responsibilities to the Empire and the Sterling area. What Cripps didn't say, but everyone understood, is that Britain's Labor Government would have to relax its planned economy to join in such a grouping.

The other nation which would need to be brought in to create a really strong European economic group, Germany, is recovering so fast that France takes fright at the competition of her efficient, low-cost production. It has always been assumed, too, that German political power, which would follow her economic power into any European grouping, needed British power to balance it.

As Western Europe grapples with this basic problem, its two leading governments, the British and French, are weakening and face early elections, while the new West German Government is just beginning to assert itself. The United States Government, which needs a firm policy and a clear mandate to guide events, is faced with a balky Congress, a business recession and paralyzing strikes, and the mid-term Congressional election of 1950.

All in all, it looks as though we were entering a ragged period.

STATESMANLIKE *appeal was made to nations of Western Europe by Paul Hoffman, Marshall Plan Director.*

## JUST TOO COMPLEX

HOFFMAN is dead right in calling for economic integration of Western Europe—and this is only a beginning on what is needed. What the West needs is a great simplification of its organization. Relations between its units, even the main ones, are just too complex to be manageable.

Consider what the Western ministers have been doing in Paris this past week or more. Their Finance Ministers met first, in the OEEC—the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the guiding council for the Marshall Plan—to hear Mr. Hoffman's plea for economic integration. Then the Foreign Ministers met as the Ministers' Committee of the Council of Europe.

Next the Foreign Ministers shuffled their chairs, a group of them becoming the Council of Western Union, to discuss plans for the defence of Western Europe—without the other members of the Atlantic Pact (with whom they had met in Washington a few weeks before). Finally, the British and French Foreign Ministers are to meet with Mr. Acheson this week, as members of an unofficial Council of Western Foreign Ministers.

How can anything effective come out of such a tangled relationship?

Surely a great tidying-up is needed, with deputy foreign ministers of all the Atlantic Pact nations sitting in a permanent Atlantic Pact Political Council, deputy finance ministers in a similar Economic Council, and deputy defence ministers in a Defence Council.

## INTEGRATE OR PERISH

THIS WOULD be a long step towards an Atlantic Federation; but all of these nations admit that they cannot live alone any longer, that their problems are insoluble without cooperation. On the political side, Germany, whose growing power frightens the French and other West Europeans, would be adequately counter-balanced in such a grouping.

On the economic side the European nations admit freely that they need American assistance, and that the Marshall Plan, even if it should be carried through to 1952, will not solve their dollar problem. American officials are pointing out, more and more frequently, that it doesn't make sense to make this assistance as an outright gift, when they could have goods in return.

Can real cooperation ever be built unless the European partners are allowed their self-respect, and the issue of "sucker" aid is taken out of American politics? None of the Europeans can match the surging productive power of the United States. But their economies are relatively sound: all but that of Germany stand well above their pre-war production levels.

What is needed is to simplify trade between them—a bold operation to re-introduce the gold standard. What use will the gold be for anything else if things go on the way they are going?

On the military side, there is more than enough power among the Atlantic Pact nations to give real security to all. The burden which is pressing on their present economies could be lessened, while the increased security would bring greater prosperity to all, as well as more settled political conditions, which would combine to undercut the appeal of social revolution on which the Soviet enemy counts so much for final victory.

There is nothing really startling, or even new, about these proposals. The military cooperation would only be the continuation of the teamwork

—Cormack, in C. S. Monitor

WORSE *than the Sword of Damocles is atom-bomb threat, which United Nations will tackle again this week.*

which General Eisenhower instituted among the Allied forces during the war. The political cooperation is only the striving towards the United Nations and the Council of Europe reduced to a form practicable at present. The economic cooperation is the logical carrying-out of the ideas which brought the nations to Bretton Woods five years ago.

There is assuredly no simple solution for our problems. But even more assuredly, they must be simplified.

## IMPACT OF TITOISM

ONE OF THE MOST important pronouncements heard from any participant in the cold war was made last week by the Vice-Premier of Yugoslavia and chief lieutenant of Tito in the break with the Kremlin, Milovan Djilas.

It shows just where Titoism is leading, and what a hard blow it is dealing to Stalin's insistence on the blind belief of world Communism in Moscow's leadership. It is a sharp contradiction of the "Marxist" interpretation of the alignment of capitalist and socialist states during the war, laid down by Stalin in February 1946 as the postwar "gospel" for the believers in the Moscow church.

In that statement, falsifying the obvious facts of the early collusion between two national socialist states, Germany and Russia, in unleashing the war, and the aid given by "capitalist" democracies in rescuing socialist Russia from the consequences of this cynical policy, Stalin declared that the war had been caused by a crisis, and had been won by the great strength which socialism had given Russia.

Now Djilas re-examines the alignment of forces in the war and presents conclusions which tend to undermine, rather than support, Marxist dogma

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about "inevitable" capitalist crises leading to "imperialist" wars. As Edward Crankshaw reports from Belgrade to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT. Tito's deputy discovers that since socialist and capitalist forces fought together on one side, "it is clear that social order did not play a very big part either in the conflict or the arrangement of forces."

He concludes that in the light of this, and in the face of Yugoslavia's present experience with "a socialist state wishing to impose its hegemony over other socialist countries, the problem of peace is not so much a problem of difference in the social structure of these states, as a manifestation of tendencies towards domination which have nothing to do with the social structure."

### The Rankest Heresy

This, as Crankshaw notes, is outspoken heresy of the very first magnitude, in direct contradiction to the whole of Lenin's thesis on the capitalist-imperialist causes of war. "There is no telling where it may lead," he says; but it seems that it must lead to that breakdown in the previously unshaken conviction of Marxists that the forces of history were working for them according to a "scientific" theory, to undermine which should be one of the chief aims of our policy.

Turning to the internal situation, Crankshaw finds that "the Yugoslav Communists, proclaim their total independence as they may, defy the power of Russia as they do so magnificently, have a long struggle ahead before they cease to be at least in part the mental prisoners of the Kremlin."

There are so many mistakes to avoid, all of them leading to Stalinism—and already before the break with Stalinism so many of them had been made, perhaps irrevocably, perhaps not. Even now Stalin may have his revenge on Tito, though not the revenge he had in mind.

It is their own private struggle. The people will not help them much. For while the high party members throw all their native stubbornness into the task of restoring the pure creed of Leninism, in order to keep the country going, particularly under the existing, all but intolerable pressures, they have to borrow a good deal from Stalinism.

### Will People Follow?

This means, above all, the sort of compulsion which excludes the mass of the people from active and willing cooperation, the mass of the people being peasants, whose function it now is to produce grain and food not only for themselves but for the growing proletariat. They are not interested in the proletariat, and the Government has little to offer them for their grain.

All day and every day the peasants of half a dozen races throng the Belgrade streets, in hard-worn leather waistcoats, furred or elaborately embroidered, fine-worked bibs and aprons, Moslem female trousers, long-pointed slippers with upswept toes.

The city workers, too, are not far from peasantry. They do heroic labors

NO TELLING *where the heresy of "Judas" Tito—as the Soviets now call him—may lead world communism.*

by hand, such as tearing up macadam roads and spreading hot tar from little wheelbarrows, going down on hands and knees to smooth the smoking surface with polished blocks of wood. Machines are short, and those that exist are concentrated on the great industrial and public utility projects, so it is not surprising that the atmosphere is more than a little dour, with a dourness which the organized enthusiasms of voluntary work brigades hardly mitigate.

Certainly these have labored gallantly and sometimes with touching spontaneity, marching to work through city streets with little flags and encouraged by thin-voiced chorus-masters in the Slav manner to declaim strange odes to Tito—punctuated by shouts of acclamation somewhat in the German manner, but transmuted by the minor key of mourners at a wake. Sometimes what appear to be voluntary workers turn out as they pass to be under armed guard.

### Arrogant Individualists

But just as nowhere in Belgrade does one glimpse that open-armed enthusiasm for an abstract future which, even after all these years, keeps breaking through among the Russian young, so nowhere is there the slightest sign of that obverse of Russian enthusiasm—the exhausted lapse into total apathy—and the consequent transformation of individuals into automata.

Belgrade is a city of smouldering individuals, and one thing is very certain—if the regime is to succeed it will very soon have to find a form of Marxism which does not involve ironing out individuals. For the Serbs will not be ironed out. They are not sympathetic, these dark and strongly grown Serbs, so tough that early in the morning it hurts to look at them. But formidable they are indeed, a race of arrogant individualists whose passion for identifying themselves with their country is their only visible flight outside themselves. Not for them the ideal of self-immolation for a scarcely comprehended abstract idea and a highly speculative future.

## U.K. and commonwealth

### ONLY A WEE MOUSE

THE OLD SIMILE of the mountain and the mouse has had to bear a heavy rhetorical burden ever since the Roman satirist first thought of it. One hesitates to drag the poor trembling little creature out once more, but nothing else seems to describe so adequately the effect on the British public of the Cabinet's loudly heralded economy cuts.

All those terrifying warnings of hardships to come, all those cataclysmic heavings and rumblings, and then before the bulging eyes of the awe-stricken multitude, not the flock of flying dragons they had expected, breathing fire all over the land, but this timid little thing—a cut of £250,000,000 on a national expenditure of £3,000,000,000!

Not that there isn't also a general feeling of relief. The dentist will not pull that tooth to-day. The unpleasant relative who was bringing her family has postponed her visit. We have been given a respite—until after the General Election, let us say. But no sensible person is under any illusions. The dentist will have to pull the tooth some day. The unpleasant relative will come and will bring all her family, and will stay for a long, long time. There will have to be more cuts, cuts that really hurt.

This is a kind-hearted government. It can't bear to cut off the puppy's tail, so it nips a little piece off the end every now and then. But sooner or later the puppy must lose his tail—and he knows it. He is so sure of it that he hasn't even the heart to wag what he has left.

### TOO EFFICIENT

QUIETLY all over the country is going on the grim process of taking over the road-transport companies, amalgamating them into larger groups, and nationalizing the lot. Very little is said about it in the Press. The companies are too small, mostly family concerns owning anything from two or three to a dozen or more trucks, and serving faithfully and well a restricted area.

It isn't that these companies are inefficient. They couldn't be that and survive. The official objection to them is really that they are too efficient and so are dangerous rivals to the railways, which continue to show heavier and heavier losses—a further drop of £1,000,000 in receipts for the last four weeks. The little road-haulage companies, therefore, must go. They cannot be allowed to operate more cheaply and efficiently than the railways operate.

### FLOUT AN OLD LAW

ANY PUBLICATION of a report of a speech in the British Parliament is technically a breach of the privileges of the House. That is still the law—a resolution passed in 1762 and never repealed. Fortunately, it is never acted on, or only in cases where the report is an obvious and malicious misrepresentation. Otherwise the editors of the country would spend most of their time appearing before the Bar of the House on charges of contempt, or in extreme cases perhaps being locked up in the dungeons in the crypt.

Even yet the ordinary visitor in the Strangers' Gallery seen taking notes of speeches is likely to be stopped and, if he disobeys the warning, escorted out of the House. Only by the Press may the old law be flouted—yes, "flouted", not "flaunted!"

Recently a Socialist Member complained that a speech of his in the House had been misreported in *The Daily Worker*, the Communist newspaper. The Committee of Privileges went into the matter. In their report they now state that this publication of the Honorable Member's speech was "technically a breach of privilege", but that, having compared it with *Hansard*, they are of the opinion that "It calls for no action by the House." Thus augustly is the blind eye of Parliament turned even on the doings of our brethren of the extreme Left. But no one thinks of repealing the law.

### MOUNTBATTEN FOURTH

NEXT JUNE Lord Mountbatten is to be promoted to the post of Fourth Sea Lord—on his 50th birthday, it seems, which is a particularly happy way of celebrating it. It is a reminder of the fact that his father, Prince Louis of Battenberg (afterwards the first Lord Milford Haven) was First Sea Lord at the outbreak of the 1914-18 war. And it was largely due to his energy and ability that the Navy was as ready as it was when the call came—something a great many people, in hatred of Germans, forgot.

In case the appointment to Fourth Sea Lord should be regarded as a comparatively subordinate one—not unlike the Turkish Order of Chastity, Third Class, said to have been bestowed on a diplomat's wife—it should be pointed out that, next to the First Sea Lord, who is chief naval adviser to the Government, all the other four Sea Lords have equal rank. It is just a matter of the job they do. Lord Mountbatten's will be to deal, as the Navy's Quartermaster-General, with all questions of victualling, stores, fuel and pay. Quite a man-sized job!

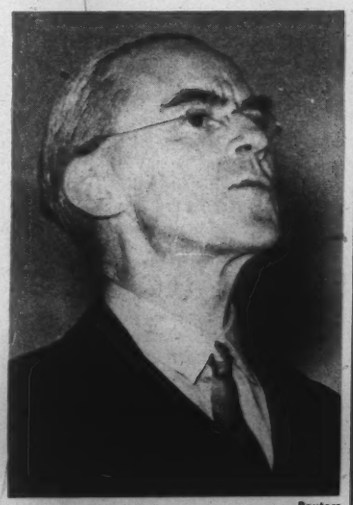
### VOLUBLE AND ABSURD

ONE of Sir Stafford Cripps's responsibilities—as if the poor man hadn't enough—is for the economic health of the Tate Gallery, which in such matters comes under the Treasury. A pleasant and welcome result of this rather odd situation is that he has at last been able to end the absurd and highly voluble wrangle between the Tate and the Royal Academy about the pictures bought under the Chantrey bequest. But then what else than a wrangle could one expect from the fundamental absurdity of an arrangement by which the RA had the right to decide which pictures should be bought (mostly, as you might expect, by RA's) and the Tate had to house them—which it did in its cellars. Not such a bad place for a good many of them, either, said some writers.

Now, thanks to the personal intervention of Sir Stafford, there are to be three members from each side on the Chantrey selection committee, and the last word is to lie with the Director of the Tate.

### GOLD COAST

EASILY the most important constitutional document to come out of a British African colony is the report of the Coussey Committee on Constitutional Reform in the Gold Coast. The committee was formed under the chairmanship of an African, Mr. Justice Coussey, as a result of the riots which did so much damage and cost so many lives in the early months of 1948. That such a committee, entirely composed of Africans, should so soon, in spite of the political passions aroused, be able to produce a statesmanlike plan of constitutional development, is a remarkable achievement.



—Reuters

WILL CRIPPS STAY ON, *in a situation in which, says the Labor-friendly* Economist, *Britain is "drifting as the hurricane arises, without a captain on the bridge or a hand on the wheel"?*

The British Government accepts the report "as providing a workable plan". What the report recommends is a two-chamber parliament, with an executive council on which there should be eight African Ministers, but with ex-officio members, and with certain powers reserved to the Governor of the colony. It is on this point that a split developed between the moderates, who accept the obvious realities of the position, and the extremists who demand full constitutional independence at once, and that the executive council should be responsible, not to the Governor, as the report recommends, but directly to the legislature.

There will, no doubt, be many stiff hurdles to be taken before the recommendations go into effect. So far the moderates have had their way, but Africa is a place where the political pot boils over easily. And the Gold Coast for all the progress it has made, is still peopled by a very primitive race, and one with sharp regional antagonisms. Quite a lot may still happen.—*P. O'D.*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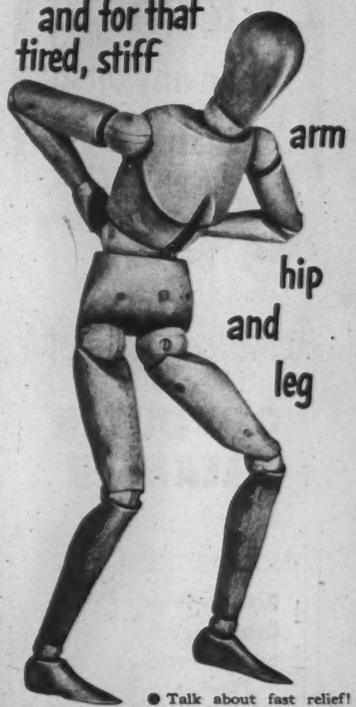

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THE WORLD OVER

## U.S. affairs

### SHOWDOWN IN CIO

THE CIO was formed in 1936 when unskilled manual workers split away from the conservative craft-union-dominated AFL. More proletarian and more militant than its parent body, the Communists played a big role in it from the beginning. Now, as a result of a reaction which has been building up against their tactics and aims for years they are being ousted. Nora Beloff gives the background, in a special dispatch to the London *Observer* and SATURDAY NIGHT.

THE COMMUNIST hey-day in the CIO was around 1942, when party members effectively dominated one half of the member unions. Since the end of the hot war and the development of the cold, Communist allegiance to the Russians has become both more obvious and more unpopular. In the CIO during this period a steady decline of Communist members set in until today experts reckon a six-to-one majority for their opponents.

#### Militant Unionists

Though Soviet policy itself was primarily responsible for this development, events were precipitated by such militant unionists as James Carey who founded the electrical union at the age of 23 and was already Secretary of the CIO at 26, and by the boss of the autoworkers, Walter Reuther, one of the few American trade unionists who has pronounced socialist opinions. These and others fought the notion of a Left-Right distinction between Communists and non-Communists and succeeded in showing up the Communists not as extreme progressives but as agents of a foreign power whose degree of militancy on behalf of American labor was nothing more than a function of Russian foreign policy.

—Wheeler

VICTOR, *along with James Carey, in long struggle to clear out the CIO's Communists, is Walter Reuther.*

Until this year the CIO continued to seek the lowest common denominator to avoid a split which would curtail membership, reduce funds and weaken the CIO in its relations with its larger rival, the old AFL. The leader of the group which held the factions together was CIO President Philip Murray, Scottish miner who emigrated at the age of sixteen and now at 63 is a quiet, soft-spoken union official whose strong point is compromise and negotiation.

In the last few months the Communists have been attacking Murray in his own Steel Workers' Union and have finally convinced him that the CIO has more to lose from putting up with the Communists than it has from doing without them.

To the Communist Party, however, the CIO represents an obviously important vantage ground, and despite strong language about its leaders they have shown no inclination to withdraw. On the contrary, when Albert Fitzgerald, Communist-line leader of the electrical workers, this week announced his union's intention to subscribe to a fund to aid the strike of Murray's steel union, most observers saw a new effort by the Communists to dig themselves in.

The Cleveland conference of the CIO has now begun their expulsion, however, by ousting the electrical workers and forming a new electrical union to draw the membership away from the Fitzgerald group.

### "STATISM" THE ISSUE

THE REPUBLICAN Party has already sounded one election battle cry that will be heard again and again. That is that the United States, under Harry Truman, is gradually drifting into socialism. The GOP contends that higher taxes sought by the Administration can only bring the nation another step nearer state socialism, or to contract this term, "statism".

Republicans have been hunting frantically for an election issue. Even now they are sometimes accused of the "me too" attitude which proved the undoing of Governor Dewey in his bids for the presidency. The Party chieftains are confident, however, that they have their brand new issue against the Truman Democrats in statism. They believe it will be good for the 1950 Congressional elections and the 1952 Presidential campaign.

#### Other Appeals

Their other appeals seem to support a campaign against statism. These are: 1) economy in government; 2) lower taxes; 3) decentralization of governmental functions; 4) an alleged softness of the Administration against Communists and fellow-travellers. On the other hand, much of Truman's program can be denounced as leading straight to socialism.

This was a basic issue in the Lehman-Dulles battle in New York state, where Governor Dewey has backed Senator Dulles for re-election, but is reported to be not too hopeful that Dulles will win because he wants to run for the Senate himself next year.

Perhaps the most promising aspect of the "statism" issue is that it seems to unite most Republicans — a rare enough phenomenon.

### BUSY DAYS AHEAD

CONGRESS has just gone home, but in only eight weeks it will launch its second and final session, and write the last chapter of a legislative record which will affect, if not decide, the outcome of the 1950 elections.

Yet it will be a highly important session that will hold the key to many domestic and foreign problems. It will doubtless, by its actions, determine how the issue of "statism" is to be met by the opposing parties. It will consider the matter of continued foreign needs, with present indications that overseas aid will be cut by all of a billion dollars, and even a hint or two that there may be no Marshall Plan appropriation.

An election-year session, it can also witness some unexpected party stands on current issues, such as civil rights, welfare legislation, and taxation.

A truly staggering mass of legislative objectives awaits action after the second session opens come January 3. While even his most ardent critics admit that President Truman made progress this year, the fact is that many legislative items await the decision of Congress.

Among the major matters: New labor legislation to repeal the Taft-Hartley Act, the Brannan farm program, such civil rights issues as the Fair Employment Practices Commission, anti-poll tax, anti-discrimination and anti-lynching bills, more TVA-type power projects such as the Missouri Valley and Columbia Valley Administrations, universal military training, aid to education, and higher taxes.

### COALITION PAINS

PRESIDENT TRUMAN is still determinedly sticking to his demands for enactment of all of his "Fair Deal" program, although it faces bitterly realistic obstacles in an election year and may cause Democratic Congressional leaders to urge an easier line.

The informal yet powerful coalition of conservative (mainly Southern) Democrats and conservative Republicans still blocks Administration control of both houses of Congress. Another difficulty confronting the Truman forces is that the Government is steadily piling up new debt, and every item of the welfare legislative program will cost large sums of money.

Present indications are that the Administration will try again for a showdown on civil rights legislation. Senate Democratic Leader Scott Lucas of Illinois may try to get the measures through, but if he does, the second session may come an early cropper, just as the first session did, by running into a filibuster.

*sports*

## COLLEGE CHAMPIONS?

THERE are around 450 colleges and universities in the United States. About a quarter have enrolments of more than 500 students. Most of these institutes of learning support football squads (or vice versa) and of a varied lot perhaps 100 could be considered major teams.

Although it is palpably impossible for each of these clubs to play all the others, or even for any kind of a valid play-down system to be worked out, there is still enough intersectional combat that a national champion (by sportswriter-poll) can be declared and all-American teams chosen which are generally more than fifty per cent unanimous.

Canada boasts some twenty to twenty-five colleges and universities, sixteen with more than 500 students. Of these, only four field rugby teams which by any stretch of a generous

—W. Cunningham

REID *"would be All-American."*

imagination can presently be termed "major". There is no national champion and no all-Canadian intercollegiate selection.

It is too bad that Canadian rugby fans are denied the colorful spectacle of intersectional intercollegiate play. Some interprovincial rivalry is supplied by the senior "amateur" clubs, but even here only five of the ten provinces are represented. And no amateur or professional rugby will ever have the color and spirit of the undergraduate game.

Many and varied are the reasons given for this lack of intersectional play. Some are valid, some not so valid.

The Eastern Intercollegiate loop of Western Ontario, Toronto, Queen's, and McGill needs only a passing glance. It is doing splendidly, with short hauls, large crowds, and excellent teams which may get even better if McGill coach Vic Obeck's notion of alumni loans to promising rugby material gains in popularity.

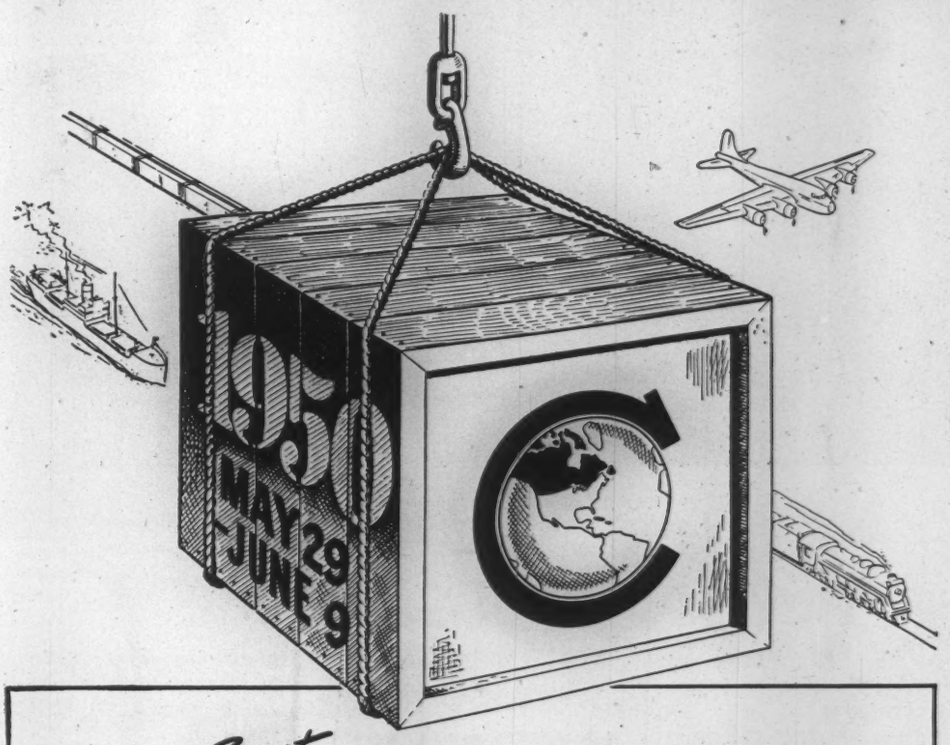
In the west, British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba all boast universities with enrolments of over 4,000. UBC, the largest, schedules no Canadian teams and plays instead in a very minor U.S. conference. With more than twice as large a student body as Queen's, coached by ex-Ottawa star Orville Burke, and with such players as halfback Doug Reid (of whom a rival coach said: "If he had a major college team in front of him, he would be all-American.") there is no good reason why UBC should not be participating in a Canadian final.

The three other western provinces have admittedly serious transportation problems, but with the breaking up of their conference the quality of what rugby they do play has degenerated disastrously to the point where a University of Saskatchewan team lost by 46-0 to the provincial *junior* champions.

### Wanted: Generous Alumni

Occurrences of this sort must be extremely painful to loyal alumni, and it is perhaps in the generosity of the alumnus that a possible solution lies. Contributions to cover travel and other expenses for a few years might so improve play and increase spectator interest that larger crowds would enable a western conference to be self-supporting.

In Ontario and Quebec there are a number of smaller colleges—McMaster and OAC, Ottawa and RMC, Loyola and Bishop's, to name a few—who now compete in leagues designated as "intermediate". The designa-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tion is purely arbitrary; McMaster defeated Queen's in a pre-season contest. Most of these schools would like to move up into the big-time, and if they did their teams would automatically improve.

In the eastern provinces, rugby—Canadian rugby, that is—has never had much of a hold, except during the war when rugby-playing servicemen inspired a brief flurry. UNB and other New Brunswick institutions have teams of a sort, but no league. In Halifax, Dalhousie University plays in a loop with three non-collegiate squads. But as usual, without the lure of intersectional competition there is little to encourage the Canadian game on a major scale.

Just what can be done to overcome the literal provincialism of rugby in Canada, it is not easy to say. Money, one way or another, is the basic problem. In rugby money makes money.

Everyone would like to see intersectional games and a Canadian champion. Perhaps the effort ought to be made, even at a financial loss, just to see what happens.

## MAPLE LEAF ANNIES

TORONTO'S Board of Control got the blues last week and did not like it one little bit. They looked right down the throat of a gift horse.

The seats at the Maple Leaf Gardens are painted various colors. Red seats and boxes ($3.00) are red; the next section back on all four sides is blue ($2.50). Behind are the green and grey. Tickets are printed on pasteboard of the appropriate colors.

The Mayor and the Board of Control have been receiving from Maple Leaf Gardens President Conn. Smythe two complimentary season tickets each. This year the Annie Oaklies turned out to be blue.

"It's deplorable. I was never so insulted in my life," said Con. Balfour, who deplores and insults readily. "I was the one that moved we should give them (the Maple Leafs) a banquet and lighters with the city crest when they won the championship . . ."

Said Con. Lamport: ". . . it might have been the assessment on the Gardens was increased over $300,000."

Said Con. Innes, "We should accept what we get and shut up."

Said Major Smythe: "If the Controllers don't like them, perhaps they'll find they won't be sitting there very long anyhow. Now I know why they want Sunday sport—so they'll have somewhere else to go free."

Several thousand eager fans on the Gardens' waiting list said, "Well, I guess that moves us up a little closer."

## INDISPENSABLE BRASS

IT IS an old axiom in athletic circles that there is nothing wrong with any sport that could not be cured by getting rid of a few top officials.

In official circles, however, the thing is apparently looked at just the other way around. It was recently announced, for example, that for reasons of economy Canada's team for the British Empire Games in New Zealand next year would have to have its personnel reduced by twelve.

The reduction? From nine officials and sixty-two contestants to nine officials and fifty contestants.

*films*

## RICHTER'S DREAM WORLD

IN AN introduction to Hans Richter's experimental film "Dreams That Money Can Buy," it is pointed out that "psychology is everywhere" and that Hollywood has been taking full advantage of it.

The writer adds, however, that Hans Richter's approach to psychology and dream is not Hollywood's. Psychology here is "an attempt to discover the soul of development of a person . . . to make us understand the symbols of life in its forms and in its colorful magic."

"Dreams That Money Can Buy" is the result of a collaboration among half a dozen artists, a dream-symposium brilliantly organized and directed by Artist Hans Richter. The contributors include Max Ernst, Marcel Duchamp, Nan Ray, Alexander Calder and Fernand Leger, a richly talented group which has been able to pull more surprises out of the hat than Hollywood ever dreamed of.

But it is still inescapably an old hat; the familiar and undisguisable hat of Sigmund Freud.

IF "Dreams That Money Can Buy" is far more stimulating than any film you are likely to see around, it is because artistry on the level displayed here is rarely brought to the business of film-making and never to the making of commercial films. And if the picture fails in "internalize" psychology as significantly as it aims to, it is because the ground has already been explored by the ubiquitous Freud and his followers and dissidents. Psychology has been everywhere.

The film offers, as a thread of continuity, the story of Jo, a young poet who sets himself up as a consultant offering to sell dreams to clients of impoverished imagination, the customers to supply their own, unconscious material. The dreams that follow—there are seven in all—are a remarkable assortment, filled with shifting and dissolving imagery and the sort of comedy which, both in and out of dreams, is either a dislocation or a wild extension of waking associations.

Nearly all of "Dreams That Money Can Buy" is visually exciting, and a great deal of it is irresistibly funny. The background music is unusually original and resourceful. Yet the film as a whole fails to evoke either the quality or the mood of dream; perhaps because the camera, with all its capacity to fuse and confuse imagery, is still too sharp and literal an instrument for the recording of unconscious states; and also because the men who made the film were themselves a little too brilliantly wide awake.

THERE ARE plenty of straight documentary moments in "Task Force" that are far more fantastic than any surrealist film ever devised. These are the shots of the Battle of Midway and of Okanawa derived from the files of the United States Navy. Many of the pictures in "Task Force" are familiar. None is so familiar that one is able to accept with the whole of the imagination the shots of Japanese Kamakaze planes hurling themselves at the decks of carriers or trailing patterns of smoke and flame against the huge tilted sky. With the world crashing and splitting before one's eyes on the screen, it is almost impossible to believe men could survive such an inferno, and more impossible still to imagine how they could linger long enough in any one place to make the official record.

"TASK FORCE" is the story of the development of United States Naval Aviation from the days when the "Langley" was the Navy's sole carrier until the conclusion of World War II. It is also the story of Gary Cooper, his love for Widow Jane Wyatt, and his ups and down in the naval aviation service, but this is perfunctory stuff and, in all modesty, Gary Cooper plays it that way. The real drama lies in the training of carrier crews and pilots, the purely technical shots taken in map and instrument and control rooms (perfectly unintelligible to someone who has never learned to distinguish between the significance of "Roger" and "Over," but vividly integrated with the action going on around and above), the whole leading up to the great climactic moments of battle in the Pacific. Hollywood's virtue, in this film, lies in its relative willingness to subordinate itself and its formula to the magnificent film records of the Navy.

PRODUCER Joe Pasternak's formula for success seems to be to throw all the money in the world away on talent and then throw the talent after it. And for him it always seems to work. His cast in "That Midnight Kiss" includes Ethel Barrymore, José Iturbi, Katharine Grayson, three comics and Mario Lanza, a new young tenor with a confident manner and a superb voice. I thought the talent wasted and the plot interminable but I haven't the slightest doubt that Mr. Pasternak knew exactly what he was about.—*Mary Lowrey Ross.*

—Warner Bros.

TASK FORCE: *Wyatt and Cooper.*


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## VARIOUS ASPECTS

THE MOMENT OF TRUTH—by Storm Jameson —*Macmillan*—*$1.75.*

STORM JAMESON'S skill in developing her characters and handling her plot entitle her latest book to be ranked as a novel, although it is not much longer than a long short story. Most readers will finish it at a single sitting and then immediately re-read it for a second taste of its many subtleties.

The scene is laid somewhere in the north of Britain, at a small airport, where four members of the Royal Air Force, three men and a woman, are waiting for the return of a plane that will take them to America. England, with the rest of Europe, has been overrun by the Russians. Key men and women have already been sent to this continent to organize a reconquest, but the majority have had to submit to the enemy occupation. The little group at the airport will be the last to leave.

Their plans are spoiled by the arrival of a general, a brigadier, a colonel, an Austrian physicist and a noted writer with his wife and child. All have been classified as Very Important Persons by those in authority, and therefore have priority over the group who expect to go on the plane. But the plane will carry only five, so some must stay behind. Forced to decide for themselves about their own relative importances, men and women drop their masks and reveal both baseness and nobility.

Except for the Austrian, all the characters are unmistakably English. Some will be recognized as typical by Canadians who saw the English during the worst days of the blitz. Others will be recognized by Canadians who entertained adult British war guests in this country while the blitz was raging.—*J.L.C.*

## MASTERY OF FEAR

MR. AMES *AGAINST* TIME—by Philip Child —*Ryerson*—*$3.00.*

A NEW NOVEL by Philip Child may be considered an event in the world of Canadian Letters. "Mr. Ames *Against* Time" is the strongest of Dr. Child's four novels and won instant recognition by receiving the 1949 Ryerson Fiction Award. Chancellor's Professor of English at Trinity College, Dr. Child has had a wide and varied experience, including active service, World War I, newspaper and settlement work. In his latest work, he has drawn largely upon his social service background.

In "Mr. Ames *Against* Time," Dr. Child has written a novel of unusual power and realism. The theme is courage and in its development he demonstrates his absolute faith in the goodness of mankind and in the power of suggestion, both of such importance today in the global battle of ideologies.

Mr. Ames is a very common man, indeed, so insignificant that he is one of those who dies at 30 and is buried at 60. But he read Milton and other classics and when he faced his great crisis of saving his son from the gallows, he had his own faith in his boy's innocence and the wisdom of the Masters to draw upon. These gave him an indomitable courage,—a courage best described by another Master as "resistance to fear, mastery of fear, not absence of fear."

Dr. Child unfolds a gripping drama in which a gun-man, a prostitute and a sot and his daughter, a burlesque girl, are the chief characters. All live with their private sense of guilt and enact their own variations of the theme. Their facility in expression, however, would lead a social worker to wish that Dr. Child had moved his setting a stratum higher than that of a cheap lodging house; the reader would have benefited greatly had the author been more forthright in placing the national background of the story and so avoided obvious irregularities that distract attention; but these minor annoyances in no wise detract from the greatness of Dr. Child's work. "Mr. Ames *Against* Time" is assured of a lasting place in Canadian literature.—*F. E. D. McD.*

## AND A FLAW

RUTH—by Irving Fineman—*Musson*—*$3.00.*

IF THE reader is able to control a perfectly justifiable desire to scream at the sight of so many sentences and so many paragraphs commencing with "And," he will enjoy the tenderly told story of the Moabite woman who accompanied her mother-in-law Naomi into the land of Israel.

The repetition of "And," while perfectly justifiable, presumably, in any Biblical novel, is so grossly overdone as to be inexcusable if only on the grounds of literary taste. Its effect on the style of the whole book is shattering. After all, when one sets out to write a novel and attempts a scriptural style, one automatically (at least in the reader's mind, and, after all, one is writing for the reader) lays himself open to competition with that master of the Biblical novel, Thomas Mann. And Mann employs no such cheap trick as Fineman does. Readers like atmosphere, but few of them enjoy a fog.

Apart from this flaw the story is well told, even skilfully. The two widows, Naomi, impoverished but wise, and Ruth, beautiful and brave, are particularly convincing. Boaz is well drawn, too. Perhaps the most interesting part of the story is the description of a day "when the Judges judged." —*J. B.*

FROM *"The River Journey"*

STORM JAMESON

## COIN OF MEMORY

THE RIVER JOURNEY—by Robert Nathan— —*McClelland & Stewart*—*$3.00.*

HERE IS a very small book that stimulates thought, invites criticism of its content, and is completely charming in its text.

The somewhat thin story, which the author unashamedly uses as a vehicle for a barrage of philosophical vagaries, involves two rather drab, middle-class people, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Parkinson. Mrs. Parkinson, forewarned that she soon will die, invests her savings on a marine adventure by which she hopes to implant herself in the memory of her husband.

During the river journey in a houseboat the Parkinsons pick up a stranger, Mr. Mortimer, and a blue-eyed blond. Mrs. Parkinson falls sedately in love with Mr. Mortimer, the personification of death, who offers her philosophical consolation: "Why look forward? Look inward at the stars," and "You are in an expanding universe. So there is neither forward nor backward."

In the meantime Mr. Parkinson occupies himself discreetly with the young girl who is also on her last voyage.

After death has taken Mrs. Parkinson, her husband remembers her, not for the river journey, but for her companionship and for their long years together. "—what else is love, but remembering?"

The book is memorable, not for what is said, but for the way the author says it. His sensitive mind and deft pen produce such phrases as: "He rattled the small change of past happiness in the pockets of his memory."—*K.R.*

## FAMILY TROUBLE

TWILIGHT ON THE FLOODS—by Marguerite Steen—*Collins*—*$3.75.*

IN THIS SEQUEL to "The Sun is My Undoing," the author continues her saga of the Flood family. This time it is Johnny Flood, great-grandson of slave trader Matt, who is the central character and who seems inevitably drawn to his death on the wretched steaming Gold Coast.

A long novel (704 pages of fine print), it seems equally divided be-

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tween Johnny's life on the Gold Coast, which he first saw as a runaway ship's boy, and the intrigues and growing decadence of the Flood family in England.

In the long passages of African life it would seem as if author Steen lost sight of her protagonist in her interest in the actual background. The reader feels, smells and lives the Gold Coast in almost too large a dose, so that it is a physical wrench to come back and pick up the threads of the story.

Johnny himself is not quite the fusion point intended. Emily is by far a more appealing character and even Uncle Roan, man-about-town and gambler, comes through as a more real person than the long-suffering Johnny. Perhaps tears and jeers are more easily understood than nobility.

The whole time span of the book is just a decade, from 1891 to the end of the Victorian era. This would seem a most fitting monarchial curtain for the Flood family, too. But there is to be a third Flood book, according to rumor.—*M. N.*

## ACROSS THE DESK

WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY—*Allen—$5.00.*

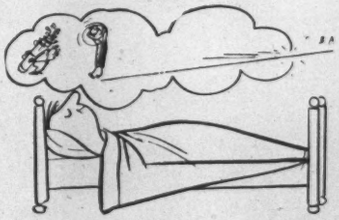
■ The last word in condensation; perfectly legible for reference but might tire the eyes if read for hours on end. (Who wants to?) Its great merit is inclusion of all the latest technical words which have sneaked into general usage in the last ten years. Existentialism, paradichlorobenzine, hydroponics, even the abbreviations CARE, CBC, ASCAP, are all there. Canasta is not, but one can hardly complain.

THE GERMAN NOVEL—by H. Boeschenstein —*University of Toronto Press—$3.25.*

■ This volume on the significance of German fiction since 1939 is by the professor of German at U. of T., who was a visitor to prisoner of war camps in Canada under the Y.M.C.A. He is convinced that in spite of Nazi pressures a good deal of honest and valuable work was done in Germany and found avid readers. The better literary artists seem to have been only slightly influenced by the national atmosphere of the time. Hatred of tyranny, a feeling natural to the sincere artist, was widely expressed in obscure symbolic forms.

HOW TO PLAY GOLF—by Robert Osborn—*Longmans, Green—$1.25.*

■ This is another graphic item for the humorous Sportsman Shelf of R. Osborn. Young and old golfers will chuckle over the cartoon shots and murmur "So true, so true." A good "gag" gift for a sportsman.



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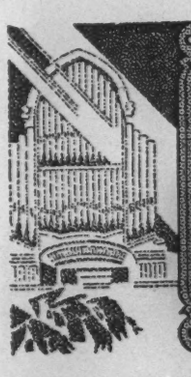

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*theatre*

## RADIO TO STAGE

THE SECOND première of the five Canadian plays to be produced this season by the New Play Society, Toronto, takes place Nov. 18. It is Harry Boyle's "The Inheritance".

Originally a radio play ("The Macdonalds of Oak Valley"), it was so successful on Stage 49 last Spring that friends prodded the author to turn it into a stage play. Harry Boyle was summering in New York and Mavor Moore, New Play Society's kingpin, was working at UN. Boyle played the disc of the radio play for Moore.

Moore liked it and scheduled it for next March. Then, owing to his sudden illness, the New Play Society revamped its schedule and Boyle found himself advanced to a November date. The frantic two weeks of rewriting the first play-draft evidently was profitable. Director Robert Christie and the cast firmly believe they have a hit on their hands.

Harry Boyle has had the chequered career so often imaginatively associated with writers. The son of a farmer-storekeeper, he attended country school, high school and St. Jerome's College, Kitchener, Ont. Later he was in hospital for over a year.

His "jobs" since then have included farming (his play is about a Scottish Canadian grandfather farmer who is appalled by the progress in scientific farming and regards it as his duty to hold the reins until he dies), free lance writing, radio and newspaper work, and back to radio again. In radio he has done everything from general-do-all and farm commentating to his present production position with CBC's Wednesday Nights.

## HARRY LOVES AGAIN

A SECOND week of historical drama fared better at Toronto's Royal Alex. with "Anne of the Thousand Days". The contrast from the slow-moving, quiet intensity of "That Lady" to the boisterous, lusty, well-paced Tudor play was striking. Both plays focussed the spotlight on the principals, both moved inexorably toward the tragic outcome. But in the first, Katharine Cornell creates a role almost out of thin air; in the Tudor love story, Maxwell Anderson has projected fully dimensional figures which are played with rare intuition and forcefulness by Joyce Redman and Rex Harrison.

King Henry's love for Anne Boleyn and its destroying power for both of them and for others permits Harrison to run the gamut of every emotion. Tiny Joyce Redman matches him in tenderness, in rage, in cunning.

To see the play was to understand why it has enjoyed a run of a year on Broadway.

## PLAY CONTEST

THE OTTAWA Drama League Workshop announces its twelfth Canada-wide Playwriting contest. Open to both professional and non-professional playwrights, the contest closes March 31, 1950.

First prize is $100, second $75, third $50. The adjudicator is Sydney Risk of Vancouver. In 1948, sixty-nine entries were received and every province in Canada was represented.

Copies of the rules of the contest are obtainable from Mrs. Roy MacGregor Watt, 244 Powell Ave., Ottawa.

—John Steele

NEW PLAY: *Boyle turns "legitimate."*

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Réné La Fleur, Assistant Director, Mt. Tremblant Ski School, Mont Tremblant, Que.

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Pierre Cochand, of Chalet Cochand Ski School, St. Marguerite, Que.

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Louis de Passille, Vice-President, Canadian Ski School, Chief Instructor Ste. Adele Lodge, Ste. Adele, Que.

say Canadian Ski Pros

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*art*

—Commercial Studios

MEXICAN *landscapes as steamy as Canada is tepid: Len Brooks's "Graveyard."*

## OUT OF THE TEMPLE

PAINTER Leonard Brooks, up from Mexico, hit the Canadian art world like a stiff sou' easter. Ostensibly, Brooks had returned to Canada to arrange exhibits of his paintings, but before his two-week stay was up some people were feeling their necks and wishing he hadn't made the trip. Others wondered whether he hadn't come home mainly to light a Fall bonfire under the lukewarm kettle of Canadian art.

Big, be-moustached 37-year-old Brooks's favorite theme was: "Why Canadian artists leave home." As he stepped off the train after two years' absence, he took one fresh, grey-eyed glance at the Canadian art scene and, barely raising his soft voice, started discovering blight and famine all over the landscape.

Grumbled Brooks, "The state of the artist in Canada hasn't improved in twenty years. The artist doesn't matter a damn here. There is a complete indifference to any contribution he might make to the national life. The tea-party artsy-craftsy attitude prevails all over. . ." Brooks, of course, had the contrast of Mexico closely in mind. "In Mexico," he enthused, "the artist is an important person. He is an integral and permanent part of the nation's life. The Mexican government and people know that the arts help establish a national sense of belonging. Building after building contains murals by leading artists—but look at the government buildings here." (Brooks was also peeved at the Canadian government's practice of consistently lifting his and other artists' copyrighted work without permission.)

—Harold Sumberg

LEN BROOKS: *Time has had a stop.*

The thing that seemed to disturb Brooks most was the mild attitude of Canada's artists themselves. "The artists are not taking the offensive," he complained. "They accept an inferior role too easily. Our artists are as good as they think they are. Until they realize their own importance nobody else will. . ." He also had a sharp word about public galleries, whose role Brooks considers vitally important in promoting the country's art life. "To be a curator in Canada, generally, it seems you have to be a member of a 'good old family,' marry a local deb, or be born south of the border. How can we expect vital art leadership when gallery heads are chosen so often by the yardstick of being politically safe or socially acceptable?"

Though his words occasionally revealed a slight trace of personal bitterness, Brooks's shafts were mostly acute and well placed. Artist Brooks talked from experience. He was no stranger to the fact that the artist's life in Canada was not all Strauss and strudel.

Though he spent a few months at the Ontario College of Art, English-born Leonard Brooks describes himself as "self-taught." At the age of 19 he went in France and Spain to paint for two years. When he returned in 1931 he took a studio room in Toronto's Gerrard Street "Greenwich Village" where he turned out paintings and prints from which he eked a precarious living. He sold his etchings out of the windows of local shops for five and ten dollars. Thus, before he began teaching art at a Toronto technical school, in 1937, Brooks had obtained a graphic view of the full-time painter's life in Canada.

In 1943, he was commissioned as an Official War Artist to record naval activities. On his return, he was more anxious than ever to paint full time. It was to do this that he left for Mexico in 1947. Last week, the proof of artist Brooks' pudding went on view at London, Ontario's Memorial Gallery. The exhibit contained some thirty pieces, in various media, portraying Mexican life and landscape. Two years of solid painting had proven at least one of Brooks's points: his new command of materials and methods made many Canadian part-time painters look like amateurs.

## BARGAIN DAY

EARLY THIS WEEK, the Toronto Art Gallery's Women's Committee counted up their proceeds and decided their annual sale of Canadian art was a great success. For the third consecutive year, the committee had proven that the sale of contemporary paintings and sculpture was 75 per cent promotion. The exhibit of some 150 pieces provided potential customers with a catholic bill-of-fare to select from, and presented a cross-section of present-day aesthetic approaches. There were mild conservative landscapes, a variety of figure paintings and many outright abstractions.

—Toronto Art Gallery

YORK WILSON'S *The Resin Box. (In Women's Committee Show).*

The Toronto Gallery sale was evidence of increasing active interest in art among Canadian laymen. The Toronto plan has already been adopted by the Vancouver Art Gallery and other cities were reported considering taking just such a practical step to bring native artists' creations before a buying public. Apart from their basic monetary value, such exhibits helped to develop a broader approach to art in gallery-visitors. Last year, the Toronto committee had shown work by Montreal artists and this year eight Vancouver painters were represented. To make the gesture reciprocal, the Vancouver Gallery Women's Auxiliary had invited fifty artists from the east to send paintings.

Paintings and sculpture exhibited in these shows are by leading artists, but priced for the average purse.


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*science*

### BUG BOOK

AN ELEMENTARY text entitled "Introducing the Insect" (Clarke Irwin, $5) and "addressed to the layman and designed for the beginner" has been written by F. A. Urquhart, PhD. Its purpose is to share with others the pleasures and benefits which the author and many others have gained in the study and application of entomology. It says to the novice, "come in; the water's fine."

—Wm. H. Carrick

E. B. S. LOGIER *and Dr. F. A. Urquhart: dead insects but not dusty.*

Much has been said against the studies of biology that deal with dead specimens. The poet and scientist Henri Fabre, in his charming "Souvenirs", pursues and advocates the study of living creatures. But this text, written by a museum curator, begins by telling the pupil how to make a collection of dead insects. Ministering to a natural enthusiasm for collection, the book leads the student into a fascinating hobby, takes him into the field and opens a magic door to a world of wonders.

The style of the book is simple, clear and logical. Its lesson on how to frame and use a definition is well taught and helps to inculcate a true scientific attitude. The instructions on making and using a net, a killing-bottle, a spreading-board and other necessary equipment are lucidly laid down.

Two chapters give a clear treatment of insect anatomy, a general discussion of life history, the principles of classification and nomenclature, and a key. Much of the discussion has a freshness and verve that is commendable. The remaining chapters deal with one order of insects each.

Special mention should be made of the excellence and helpfulness of the drawings which are the work of E. B. S. Logier.

In conclusion, Dr. Urquhart gives the student good reasons for going on with advanced studies of insects, and a useful bibliography suggests further reading.

*religion*

## CORROBORATION

THE ROMAN Catholic Church has followed up the Anglican Synod's concern with drinking among youth with a sizzling statement of its own views. Drunkenness is considered a sin, or if excuses are to be made for such a condition, it is an illness that warrants as much attention and thought as any disease. Forty-two year-old Bob Keyserlingk, former managing director of British United Press, world traveller and publisher of the *Ensign*, the Roman Catholic paper printed in Kingston, Ontario, and mailed weekly to 100,000 Catholics in the Dominion, had some strong things to say about the need for resolute and united action.

—Canada Pictures

CARDINAL McGUIGAN: *self-control now means temperance at maturity*

Mr. Keyserlingk offers some good advice. "Mothers and fathers should set a good example of true temperance. No alcoholic beverages should be sold to minors. The first thing," he says, "is to go after the bars that are breaking provincial laws by keeping unlawful hours and loading up minors with alcohol. The power of awarding licences to sell liquor should be removed from politics."

The Church does not advocate total abstinence as a general policy except in individual cases and for personal sanctification. By individual cases is meant those men and women who are ruining their lives through drink and are not fulfilling their state in life.

His Eminence, James C. Cardinal McGuigan, Archbishop of Toronto, had this to add as the Church's ultimate word: "Excessive drink at any age is degrading to a human being. Excessive drinking among youth bodes great evil for themselves and those nearest to them. The Catholic Church in this Archdiocese urges youth to abstain altogether from alcoholic beverages until they have reached the age of twenty-one years. If they discipline themselves by this self-control during youth they will be prepared to practise temperance in mature years."


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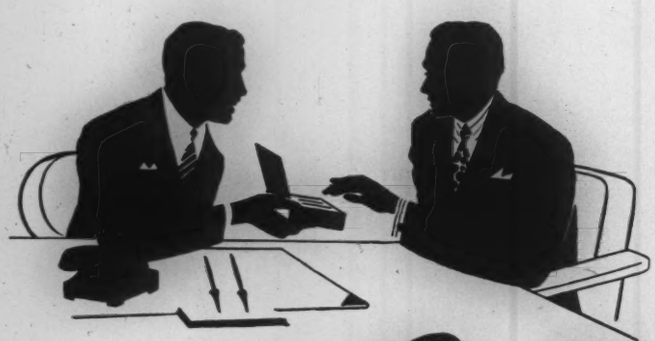
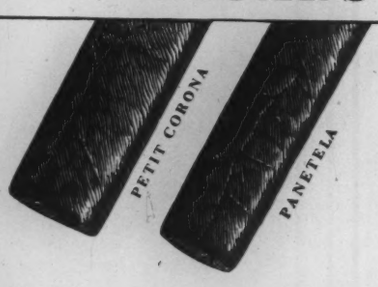


HOUSE OF LORDS
CIGARS

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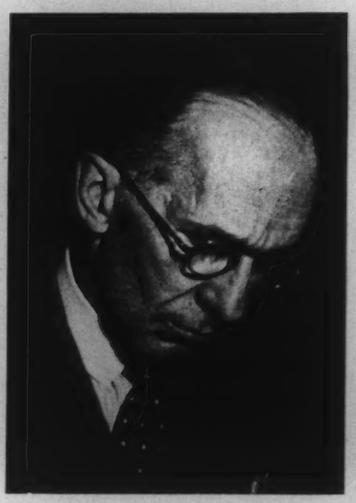
## FOR AND AGIN

THE MASSEY COMMISSION has completed its tour of the Prairie Provinces and a pattern is beginning to emerge. Evidently there are two diverse, and probably quite irreconcilable, points of view.

Perhaps the most striking divergences of opinion are in relation to "culture." The Winnipeg Council of Women plumped for a "strong nationally owned radio system" and deplored the low calibre of most commercial radio, especially the soap-operas. The Manitoba Arts Council recommended that CBC should have sufficient funds "to free itself of the demands of commercialism."

In opposition were the bitter condemnations of the now-famous "Flin Flon Manifesto"— the submission of private station CFAR. It reported that the reduction of the daily diet of long-hair listening had resulted in favorable comment, as: "Thank God you've cut some of that culture tripe!"

Musicians and farmers both had words of praise for the national system. The Winnipeg Musicians' Association stated that less than 5 per cent of the money earned by musicians in the area, on a sustaining basis, was provided by privately owned radio stations. The Manitoba Federation of Agriculture lauded CBC's "Farm Forum" for bringing "increased neighborliness, sociability and recreation to rural communities."



—Dorien Leigh, London, Eng.

CULTURE? *Vincent Massey hears all.*

Most private stations were of one voice in condemning the unfair and discriminatory regulations imposed by CBC. Winnipeg's CJOB objected to rulings on transcriptions which made it impossible to employ good local talent and to the ban on spot announcements during peak listening hours. On the other hand, Saskatoon stations CFQC and CKBI declared that they were satisfied with the existing relationship between the CBC and private radio. CKRC-Winnipeg, however, protested against CBC competition in the commercial field and recommended the establishment of a separate and independent regulatory authority.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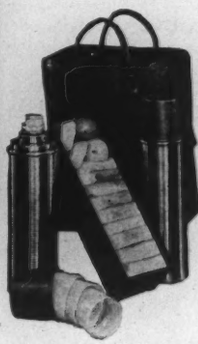

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## press

### IT WAS PLANNED

THE *Toronto Daily Star*, Canada's largest hire 'em and fire 'em newspaper, has sent another of the tribe packing. This time the big brass doors have closed behind Andrew (Andy) Garland Lytle, sports editor for the last eight years.

Lytle, who started in the newspaper business delivering papers on a bicycle, was with the *Daily Star* fourteen years, a good deal longer than many of his contemporaries who were once *Star*-men.

In a whimsical story headed "Toronto has been fun, but Vancouover is home: Andy goes back to B.C." sports writer Joe Perlove reported an interview with "The Boss". He wrote: "Andy told me when he advised Mrs. Lytle he was going back to the *Vancouver Sun*, she was so happy she cried." Newspapermen had expected the change for some time.

—Toronto Star

ANDY LYTLE: *back to The Sun.*

About his experiences here, Andy said: "I've loved every minute, but in the back of my mind was always the thought of going back home."

### NO PLANS

REPORTER Alan Kent has taken indefinite leave of absence from the *Toronto Telegram* to satisfy his wanderlust. After months of saving, he left for England and the continent with no planned itinerary.

A graduate of Queen's University, Kent began with the Halifax dailies before enlisting with the RCAF. He became a war correspondent for the *Telegram* just before D-Day. For the last four years he has been covering general assignments in Toronto.

■ MAX BELL, president of the holding company that controls The *Calgary Albertan* and The *Edmonton Bulletin*, has spread his journalistic wings to The *Victoria Daily Times*. Before the sale, The *Times* was owned by the Spencer (department store) family, of Vancouver and Victoria.

# The year was 1834...

Toronto's waterfront buzzed with excitement as all eyes turned to the men who worked with tripod-mounted instruments. On this June day, engineers began the initial survey for the first official plan of Toronto. The harbor survey line they plotted ran from the Gooderham & Worts Windmill to the Fort Point, and has ever since been known as the "Windmill Line."

These were indeed the challenging times, as the frontier pushed Westward from Upper Canada, and the pulse and power of growing nationhood was felt across the wilderness miles. On coasts and prairies, on mountain foothills and in fertile valleys, soon would grow cities planned under the whiplash drive of far-seeing men with unbounded faith in this new country . : : men inspired by freedom of action guaranteed by the freedom of the secret ballot.

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Waterfront of the Town of York (now Toronto) in 1832.
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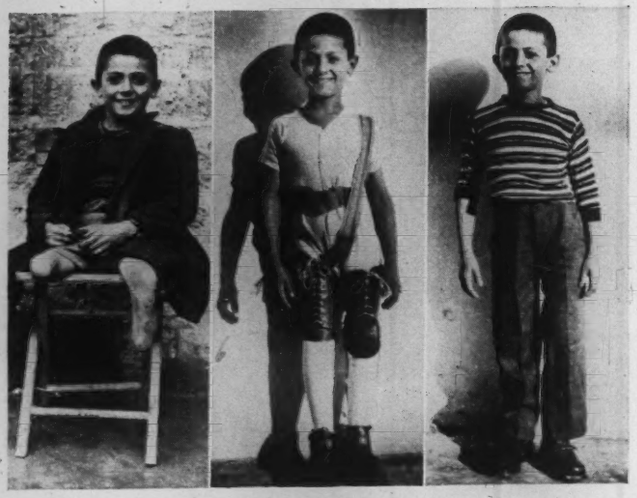

## *"Thank You For Loving Me So Much"*

"Now it is different for me," the little war victim above wrote from overseas to his foster parent. "Before, my friends had to carry me on their shoulders, and when they were not around, I had to move on all fours . . . I thank you for the legs and for loving me so much."

This boy is but one of thousands who have been maimed or disfigured by war. Funds are needed for plastic surgery, artificial eyes, and prosthetic limbs.

You alone, or as a member of a group, can help the thousands of children now in desperate need overseas by becoming a foster parent. You will receive a case history and photograph of the child. Correspondence through our office is encouraged.

Foster Parents' Plan for War Children is helping children of fourteen different nationalities in England, France, Holland, Belgium, Poland, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Greece and China. By aiding these children you are working for the greatest aim of all — for peace.

The Plan does not do mass relief. Each child is treated as an individual so that besides being given food, clothing, shelter, and education, the child will live in a homelike atmosphere and receive the loving care that so rightfully belongs to childhood.

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## *music*

### MOUNT ROBESON

SINGER - ACTOR and Communist spokesman, Paul Robeson, last week once more made news: he received an honor which could not fail to gratify him. The Soviet youth newspaper *Komsomol Pravda* reported that a group of Kirgizian mountain climbers lugged a mammoth bust of him to the top of the 13,000-foot Central Asian mountain which the Russians named in his honor last month. The event was recorded in the Soviet picture magazine *Ogonek* with pictures.

—International

A BUST *in Asia: Singer Robeson.*

### STOP THE MUSIC!

ANOTHER AREA hit by the devaluation of the Canadian dollar is the field of jazz. Norman Granz, impresario of the touring show, "Jazz at the Philharmonic", has cancelled all future Canadian appearances until the situation changes. JATP cannot stand the cut in revenue.

"We have a pretty expensive show —some of the top names in jazz," Granz told reporters in a brief interview during his last week's Toronto appearance. "Our Canadian tours in the past have been successful but when you consider the travel expenses involved plus high salaries we didn't make so much we can stand it." Those high salaries go to top-name artists, Ella Fitzgerald, Lester Young, Roy Eldridge and Coleman Hawkins.

With another date scheduled in Toronto next January, Granz decided to go ahead with his recent appearance but JATP will cancel all future engagements — including January's. After that the group will wait and see.

■ Announced from Vancouver, a series of concert-lectures by Harry Adaskin and Frances Marr, already in progress. This year's subject is "The Violin and Piano Sonatas of Bach." This marks the third course of annual concert lectures launched by the Toronto team. The first was "The Ten Beethoven Sonatas for Violin and Piano" and the second, "Ten Great Violin Concertos from Bach to Hindemuth."

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## people

### The Direct Approach

■ Health Minister **Paul Martin** and Russia's Foreign Minister threw verbal hand grenades at each other again last week. Vishinsky proposed that the UN demand suspension of death sentences against eight underground workers in Greece. Mr. Martin, reminding the Political Committee that Russia and the Soviet Ukraine had always contended that UN action in Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria would be a violation of sovereign rights, asked: "Do they believe that a bishop has less right to expect clemency than has a guerilla?" The Russian proposal was voted down.

■ **Hans Richter's** surrealist film, "Dreams that Money Can Buy", hit Ottawa and Toronto last week but, as had happened in Boston, it was minus a few nudes.

This was no surprise to the Berlin-born artist. Anticipating trouble with Marcel Duchamp's famous painting, "Nudes Descending a Staircase", he had "superimposed a picture of

—Globe-Telegram

NOT ENOUGH COAL *for the nudes.*

anthracite coal going down a chute", but for the censors there was, apparently, not enough coal and the sequence was cut from a minute and a half to one minute. The film will be shown later this month in Edmonton, Vancouver, Montreal and London.

Mr. Richter expects an audience of 6-8,000,000 in Canada, the U.S. and Britain, chiefly among young people. "They like to be intrigued. To them life is still mysterious, as it is to me." Mr. Richter is 61.

### *Men of Distinction*

—CP

CO-DISCOVERER

■ **Dr. Charles H. Best,** co-discoverer of insulin and Director of the Banting and Best Department of Medical Research at the University of Toronto, left for South Africa last week. He will collect new data to aid his work with choline, the nutrient used in preventing cirrhosis of the liver. After fifteen years of research, Dr. Best and his associates believe choline will throw as much light on the passage of fats through the body as insulin did with sugars. On this continent alcoholics are the chief sufferers of the disease.

■ A typical "Man of Distinction", **Merle M. Schneckenburger** of Montreal is in charge of Calvert's Whisky advertising outside the U.S. In Toronto he told the Association of Canadian Advertisers that so many people want to pose for the advertisements that the task of elimination is difficult. Mr. Schneckenburger says the ad helps Canada a lot: "All our whisky sold overseas is called Canadian Whisky. And you can guess what that means; people all over the place might look upon all Canadians as men of distinction."

■ At St. Hubert, Que., FO **Malcolm G. Graham,** 25-year-old RCAF pilot with the 410 (Cougar) Fighter Squadron, took his British jet Vampire to 47,000 feet and stayed there for five minutes, setting a new altitude record for Canada. (World record of 59,492 is held by Britain). "I felt rather lonely up there", he said.

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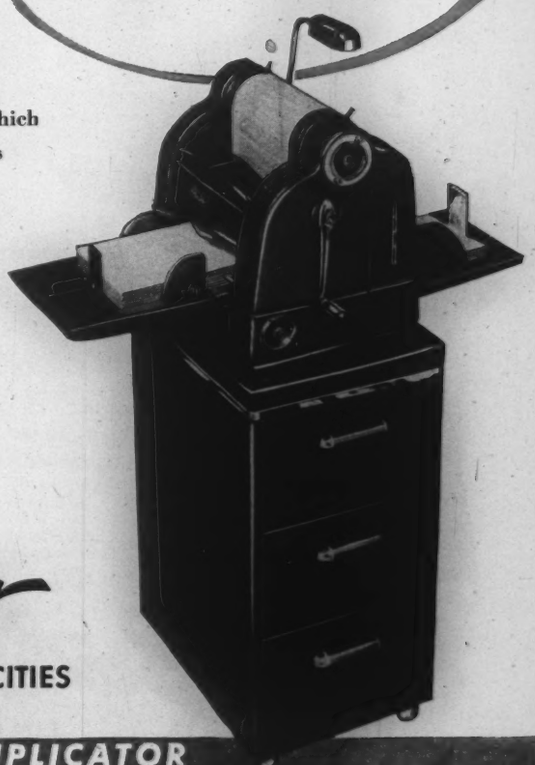

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*T.M.- Reg'd

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BELLEVILLE CANADA

*intermission*

# The Unreconciled

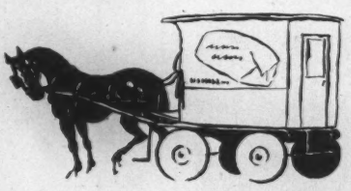
by J. E. Middleton

CONFUSION in the living room. Wedding-presents piled on the corner table; on the piano; on the mantel. Chinaware, chromium gadgets, parcels underfoot, not yet unwrapped, and one more, by express; this last from Lexington, Kentucky.

"That's the seventh from Don's people," said Mother, reaching for scissors and a knife.

"I'll open it—please!" exclaimed Dorothy. Then, reading from the wrapper, "From Mrs. Hannibal Parkes, The Boone Apartments, Lexington, Kentucky. Wedding gift, free."

"Humph!" said Granny, a trig little figure in a big chair, knitting swiftly, at 86; one spot of calm in chaos.



American tourists, driving northward on holiday, seldom pause on the north shore of Lake Erie, lush with tobacco, peaches and corn. Perhaps it is too much like home for pausing. Even Dr. Don Brookfield might not have paused, but for Dorothy.

A LEXINGTON graduate, he had come to a Detroit hospital as a radiologist, and had post-graduated at Tunisia, Cassino, Milan and other rigorous places, carrying in the breast-pocket of his tunic, and in his soul, the portrait of a Canadian nurse.

After his discharge, even before going home, he had gone to Detroit to find her. Yes, she would marry him. (O Don, Don, I missed you so!) But not today, or tomorrow. She must give notice to the Hospital, and then go home to prepare. Besides, she must show him to Mother and Dad and Granny and everybody—not far from Port Dover; Number 3 highway east to Simcoe and then south to the lake.

Meanwhile, for three weeks or so, Don showed her portrait and sounded her praise in Lexington, made arrangements for practice as a radiologist. Now he was in Port Dover, making an impression on Dad and Mother, on the hotel-keeper, on Doctor Sims, on the barber, on the garage-man, on the priest; on everybody but Granny.

"I don't deny he's well-behaved," she confided to Dad, "but Our Family marries at home. Oh I know you'll say 'What about Aunt Julia; she married an Englishman, didn't she?' And why not? But Americans are different. And Kentucky men! Who burned Great-grandfather's mill in 1814, and looted the village?"

Dad had hoped that Granny would do something handsome for Dorothy. So far, she was doing nothing—and the wedding only a week away.

WRAPPINGS flew east and west, disclosing a box, satin-tied; within, the glint of silver, and a letter.

"She's Don's grand-aunt," said Dorothy; then, reading aloud, " 'My dear grand-niece to be. Four generations of the Brookfields have been christened from the chalice and ewer which I sent you. When the fifth generation begins I want you and Don to be properly equipped for the occasion. Much joy to you both. Sincerely, Mary Parkes.' O, Mother!" Then she laughed and laughed, leaning against the panelled wall.

"What are you laughing at?" demanded Mother, still peering into the box. "It's a sweet idea!"

"Slightly previous," returned Dorothy, lifting out a chalice and ewer in antique sterling, not too large, noble in design and workmanship.

Granny stopped knitting, came quickly to the table, looked intently at the excellence in silver, turned over the ewer for closer inspection —and sank to the floor in a faint.

SUNDAY night, and five o'clock tea is served in Granny's room; very select; Dad and Mother, Don and Dorothy, and the hostess, calm as only 86 can be and more cheerful than was to be expected. The round table was at the peak of social splendor, with its cut-work linen and Granny's special tea-service, a family heirloom, seldom seen but at Christmas.

"But Granny dear—why did you—that's my chalice and ewer —" stumbled Dorothy, gazing at the table.

"Chalice? My foot! It's the hot water jug belonging to the set, and the slop-bowl, looted in 1814. I suppose the Kentucky soldier couldn't carry any more. But a man of taste; knew his hall-marks. I fancy you and your Kentucky man can carry it; five pieces and the tray."

SATURDAY NIGHT

*world of women*

—Foto-Features

# *EAT TO BE SLIM, — TRIM!*

Time to trim down a bit? Here is a sample daily menu for anybody wanting to lose a few pounds. It's the Florida Citrus Diet, and the photographs show examples of the good, filling meals you can enjoy, all within 1,300, or less, calories *per diem*. Try it for six days. Return to normal meals on the seventh day.

**BREAKFAST** *(309 calories)*

Six-ounce glass of orange juice
One egg (no fat used in cooking)
One slice of whole-wheat toast
One teaspoon of butter or margarine
One six-ounce glass of skim milk
Coffee (without cream or sugar)

**LUNCH** *(141 calories)*

Orange and grapefruit salad
with low-calorie citrus French dressing
One-third cup of cottage cheese
Two whole-wheat or rye crackers
One six-ounce glass of skim milk

**DINNER** *(550 calories)*

Half grapefruit or grapefruit sections
with salt or saccharine
One four-ounce serving of broiled liver, kidney, lean fish or lean meat
One medium baked potato or one other vegetable (not fried)
One half-cup serving of spinach, kale, broccoli
or other green leafy vegetable
One teaspoon of butter or margarine
One six-ounce glass of skim milk
One orange, sliced or sectioned

NEW LOOK in Chungking, China.

JAPANESE *elections saw great turnout of women, exercising right to vote for first time in Japanese history.*

—Miller

SECOND OFFICER *Marian Apzal, in WRINS uniform. She's working at the India Office, London, as PRO.*

**Emancipation in the East:**

# *Petticoat Revolt in Asia*

by Margaret R. Bowes

ONE OF THE MOST tremendous revolts in history is underway in Asia today. Yet it receives practically no mention either in the press or on the radio anywhere in the world.

Over 575,000,000 women between the Pacific Coast of Asia and the Arabian Sea have declared war on tradition. From Tokyo, Japan, to Soerakarta in the Netherlands East Indies; from Shanghai, China, to Karachi, India, women are fighting free of the age-old shackles binding them to self-effacing existences bordering on slavery.

Since the war this unprecedented insurrection against custom has accelerated. Perhaps the war itself was a liberalizing influence, for many of the women of the East took active parts in the struggle against their Japanese conquerors. (In the case of Japan, of course, the movement toward emancipation actually was begun by General MacArthur as a part of the program for democratizing the country.)

In the vanguard of the breakaway from the past are the educated women of the East. They are led by such dynamic personalities as China's Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Madame Sun Yat-sen, (regardless of the criticisms made by their political enemies). And, of course, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, brilliant and lovely sister of Prime Minister Pandit Nehru of India. Over half of the female population of the world are their followers. Under the pressure of their opinion customs are being changed, history is being written.

It was during my eleventh-month stay in Hong Kong that I first became aware of the new force at work among the supposedly docile, domesticated women of Asia. Through the women and girls encountered in this British Colony and elsewhere in other Asian countries, I became conscious that the revolt, born on the North American Continent at the turn of the century, was not only underway here but, in some instances, well advanced. Particularly did this seem true of China.

Freedom of movement and freedom in the more general sense are often associated in the cultural patterns of a country. For at least two generations now Chinese women have not had their feet crippled by the cruel bindings which used to be prescribed for female infants. Today they not only move about freely, but drive cars, participate actively in sports and, in some of the coastal cities, engage in Western-style dancing, condemned by elders with the phrase "body-to-body-close-walking".

### *Out of the Courtyard*

Upper and middle class Chinese women in cosmopolitan centres like Shanghai and Hong Kong enjoy a considerable degree of real freedom and independence already. Gone is the day when they lived in the shadows of the ancestral courtyard, till their parents married them off to suitable mates. These young women are active, successful members of the business and professional worlds. Many have combined careers and marriage. And their husbands accept that development with less beefing than the average Canadian spouse.

On a more superficial, but still significant, level, the fashions for Chinese women reflect their new independence of thought. Gradually they have introduced minor innovations into the traditional straight-lined gown with its high collar and side-slit seams. At a Hong Kong fashion show this Spring the *pièce de resistance* was a Chinese "New Look" evening gown, slit almost to the knee. A minute, removable capelet was worn over the strapless, bare-topped bodice.

In Shanghai before the Communists arrived there flourished a bank, managed and staffed exclusively by girls—a truly feminist-minded institution. The innovation didn't scare away the male customers, either!

Along with awakened aliveness to their powers, Chinese women have displayed an increased social consciousness. In Hong Kong last Spring the Chinese Women's Club, among whose members are some of the Colony's most distinguished and influential women, inaugurated a movement to have the Hong Kong Government enforce a general registration of concubines.

The twelve-point program underlying this project would virtually do away with concubines, since it specified that husbands should be permitted to take concubines only with the permission of their wives.

Despite their championship of emancipation, few Chinese women have sacrificed their femininity to the same degree as their Western, career-minded counterparts. Perhaps this is because China's career women do not compete with their men with such deadly seriousness as do the women of this Continent. At any rate, they have retained that delicate, unobtrusive charm which somehow has characterized Chinese womanhood down through the centuries.

In keeping with the times, one of the most enthusiastic feminists I met in the East was an active Communist—Kung P'eng, famed throughout China as a beauty, writer and guerrilla leader. Kung P'eng wrote herself into Chinese history by organizing resistance groups in the hills of Hopei Province, first against the Japanese, later against the Nationalists. In education and industrialization she saw hope for the millions of women in China's villages and fields doomed to early deaths by back-breaking labor, privation and endless child-bearing unless something is done for them. She believed that the Chinese Communists had the answer for China.

Now the whole world is waiting and watching to see if this is so.

From what little information has trickled out of Communist-dominated areas since that interview in the Spring of 1948, the Communists with their iconoclastic attitude appear to be abetting the female drive for greater freedom and equality. Whether or not the elevation of Chinese women to positions of authority will become general under the new system, Madame Sun has been made a Vice-President.

### *First Lady, Age 17*

Probably the Philippine Islands, whose First Lady is a bobby-soxer—vivacious, 17-year-old Vicky Quirino, daughter of widowed President Elpidio Quirino—rank second in the female onslaught against custom. Under a complex Polynesian-Spanish-American culture in which Catholicism was the predominant religion, Filipino girls were educated in convents, married off young and kept at home to raise big families. There were a few "old maids", but no career girls.

In busy, bustling Manila today, however, women are entering more and more into public life. They have invaded the professions, offices and shops in ever increasing numbers since the war. It is significant that few girls now must be accompanied by duennas (chaperones) on their dates, though just a few years ago this was customary.

Down in Mindanao, most southerly of the Philippine Islands, the Moro women are joining battle. In the face of the ancient dictates of the Mohammedan religion, which allows men to have several wives, they are agitating for a law enforcing monogamy.

In India the great changes within the country in the past few years have already benefited the female population. But it is only a beginning. Except for the brilliant few, they still have a long way to go. As India becomes industrialized and gains a firmer economic footing, her women—numbering over 170,000,000 — will assert themselves in greater numbers.

Perhaps Prime Minister Nehru's doctrine of internationalism, coupled as it is with the fiery Indian nationalism, may eventually place more and more Indian women in the front ranks of the petticoat revolt.

### *Kimona Sorority*

In Japan the teacher—in the form of the U.S. Occupation Forces—has come to the country. His subject, democracy, appealed instantly to the members of the kimona sorority. Democracy to them meant the opportunity to think and act for themselves for the first time. Overnight a whole new world opened up to them, quite different from the old one of tea ceremonies, flower arrangements and constant submissive bows.

They cast their first votes in the

last elections. Now they are learning to stand on their tottery wooden *geta* (shoes) and defend their opinions before husbands, fathers and brothers.

I'll always remember the expression on the face of the young Japanese girl acting as guide for a group of tourists visiting the Diet Building (seat of the Japanese Government) in Tokyo. Standing in the doorway, she beamed at the circle of faces around her, and jerking a thumb over her shoulder in the direction of the building, proclaimed: "Women can go in there now!"

It remains to be seen whether or not democracy will stick in Japan when the Occupation ends. But her young women, now that their paper-walled prisons have been opened, will not return to the old ways readily or willingly.

### *Face Veil Discarded*

Down in the countries of Southeast Asia—Siam, the Federation of Malaya, Burma and the Netherlands East Indies—the old ways still largely prevail. The revolt is just getting underway there. Shy, sarong-clad maidens are making their first inroads on tradition. Symbolically, they have discarded the face-veil and now use the scarf-veil only as a glamorous accessory draping head and shoulders.

At Raffles College in Singapore there are only five Malay girls today. But ten years ago there were none.

Miss Salma Binti Ismail is the first Malay girl ever to earn a Doctor of Medicine degree from Singapore's King Edward VII College of Medicine. She is practicing now at Alor Star General Hospital, upcountry in jungle-covered Kedah State. Her immediate successor at the University is the sole Malay girl-student in a class of eighty-seven men!

So far most of Malaya's handful of career girls have gone in for things like teaching and social welfare work. A sprinkling have established themselves in such fields as movies, radio and journalism. A few are nurses. Hardly any at all work in offices.

"It's because we lack confidence in ourselves," one girl confided. "Most of us are too shy for such things."

Shy or not, these women are boosting the movement for female emancipation in Asia. They no longer marry in their early teens the way their mothers did. Nor do they accept husbands chosen for them by their parents as in the old days. Today they wait a few years longer and marry for love. And, Mohammedan religion notwithstanding, many of them now insist that their husbands have only one wife.

"It is the modern woman's duty to use her education and ability for the good of the cummunity," one sarong-draped career girl-wife told me.

"Too many married women are too comfortable and too lazy to go outside their homes," she declared.

"Well," I asked, "and what if hubby objects to outside-the-home activities?"

"Hmm!" mused this attractive, young feminist. "He hadn't better!"

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**Personalities:**

# *The Woman Behind the Camera*

by Betsy Mosbaugh Mackay

IN A CENTURY OLD farmhouse set back from Ottawa's busy Wellington Street, Judy Crawley does most of her work. There she produces top notch child development films, manages the large house and raises four children aged nine, six, three and two.

Her children are the fifth generation living in the massive stone house built by their great-great-grandfather.

The thirty-five year old film maker, along with her husband, has helped build up an enterprising motion picture firm within fifteen years. During that time work and marriage have been dovetailed in a very neat way. She chose an angle of film making that went hand in hand with bringing up her children.

Mrs. Crawley, recognized as an expert in making child development films, says her choice of a career was convenient—her children often play in her pictures, and she can always take them with her when she goes on location.

Judith Crawley *nee* Sparks (Ottawa's Sparks Street is named after her kin) took English and economics at McGill University in Montreal. Soon after graduation in 1938 she married a young chartered accountant, F. Radford Crawley.

"Budge" Crawley, also a champion swimmer, had been given a movie camera to film and study swimming techniques. The Crawleys took the camera along on their honeymoon and filmed the Ile d'Orleans. The resulting picture won the Hiram Percy Maxim Award for the best amateur production in world competition that year.

Gradually organizations and industries began to ask the Crawleys to make films for them. Budge devoted less and less time to accounting and soon Crawley Films was established. At first its gross was well under a thousand dollars. Last year the gross was over $275,000!

Judy tried every angle of film making in those early days, helping out where she could. Not only did she establish a reputation on the job but also became known as one of the capital's most charming hostesses.

Her first attempt at camera work was a color film on wild flowers. She laughingly says the subject was appropriate for a beginner. There was no chance her actors would become temperamental, and she had all the time in the world to focus her lens.

As the young Crawleys began to arrive on the scene, she gradually discovered her main interest lay in child development films. When her first child reached nursery school age she founded and became president of the first cooperative nursery in Ottawa.

Two years ago she was one of a small group who founded the Citizens' Committee on Children—an organization dealing with every municipal aspect of child life such as playgrounds, health, films, and so on.

CLOSE-UP *of the movie-maker.*

She believes too many films on child development stress the abnormal or negative instead of the positive. "Parents these days," she says, "have seen so many films dealing with the abnormal they get frightened in handling their own children and think every decision is crucial!"

In her films she prefers to emphasize the normal. She aims merely to establish a sensitivity in parents and not dictate a technique in handling children. She likes to get across an appreciation of what to expect in children rather than how to handle them. "After all," she claims, "you can't state a definite technique, because the circumstances in every case are different."

For that reason Mrs. Crawley keeps her films confined to the general and

not the particular. She feels it's harder to do it that way. It is much easier to build dramatic and audience interest when you deal with the case of Mary Jones's frustration!

At present she is making a series of films for McGraw-Hill Text Films Inc., New York. They follow closely a book by Dr. Elizabeth Hurlock on child development, and will be distributed throughout American high schools and colleges.

She is working on another series for the Department of National Health and Welfare. These pictures are on ages and stages of childhood. At the moment she is working on one of the series entitled "The Terrible Twos and the Trusting Threes". It shows two and three year old development.

Although her children act in many of her films, they are not impressed with motion pictures. Her young daughter, Michal, is apt to remark off-handedly, "Oh, you and your films!"

Michal astounded the Crawley family at lunch one day recently when she calmly announced that, on her own, she had gotten into a film "Mummy had nothing to do with!" Apparently another movie-making concern in Ottawa had asked her to be in a picture they were making at the Little Theatre.

Winning the Canadian Film Award or getting write-ups in the *New York Times* is of small import to the Crawley children. They become much more excited and enthusiastic when their parents win a canoe race.

As a hostess Judy Crawley is rated high in Ottawa. Her parties are known for their gracious but delightful informality. She serves her meals on fascinating pottery which complements the comfortable old house. On the walls she has hung pictures ranging from kindergarten efforts to sketches by A. Y. Jackson and Emily Carr. Her husband made a film on A. Y. Jackson and other Canadian artists.

She thinks there is a place for women in film making. She believes they have a greater sensitivity for editing and cutting than men. However, she figures the sheer physical energy involved in camera work is too much for a woman.

Mrs. Crawley's great ambition is to make several films on the Arctic and she hopes to achieve this when her children get a little older. Another desire is that she and her husband soon will have time enough to enjoy the 200 acres they have bought on Ottawa's scenic Gatineau river.

Judy thinks it will be a veritable hideaway but the older children regard it with reserve. They expect it will eventually fall prey to all the encumbrances of a motion picture lot!

**Brain-Teaser:**

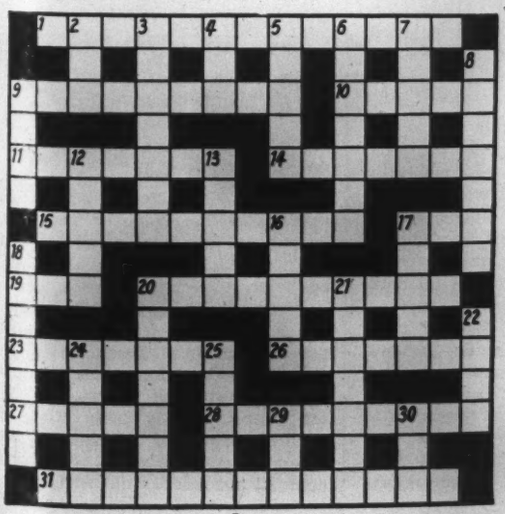
## *Ballet-Hoo*

**ACROSS**

1. The a-muse-ing art of this puzzle. (13)
9. Archibald, Gilbert's idyllic poet, but not the "greenery-yallery, . . . . . Gallery" young man. (9)
10. Mean to, but don't get a-round to it? Then it might have been well to answer. (5)
11. Left by the exit. (7)
14. It seems that German money helped to make her name as a ballerina. (7)
15. Tsk! Ivy's ran over to Igor. (10)
17 and 16 down. Danced on and on on screens (but surprisingly not worn by the Russian Ballet) (3, 5)
19 and 28. Ballet that grew from seeds Phyllis unintentionally planted in Chopin's mind. (3, 9)
20. "Queen in calico" was, no doubt. (10)
23. She's a deep one! (7)
26. After a rock or two, 23 does this to a deep slumber, perhaps. (5, 2)
27. Shortly Ebenezer and Florence will produce these. (5)
28. See 19.
31. Practically a dead body at first, practise keeps them on their toes. (5-2-6)

**DOWN**

2. Here I am again. (3)
3. Diaghileff said she could walk over a cornfield without bending an ear. (7)
4. What's in a name? (3)
5. Ha! 6 without the cockney bloke. (5)
6. Bachelors and spinsters can do most, but not all, of it. (7)
7. Town for Leslie Bell to visit on an Italian tour! (5)
8. The doctor gets in Stan's hair (or threads of it). (7)
9. Sounds like a fairy tale, brother! (4)
12. Do set up! (5)
13. He's well paged by the telephone company. (5)
16. See 17 across.
17. Quite a ceremony when 15 changes tires in spring. (5)
18. Conversational opener. (7)
20. Sue's pal gives a reason for the rise in fur prices. (5-2)
21. Men are loth to part with an ear and change appearance. (7)
22. Home-making is an uphill task for them. (4)
24. Did Agnes de Mille stampede Copland into composing this ballet? (5)
25. Alas! little Edward is pushing up the sod. (5)
29. Move clumsily in the lobby. (3)
30. Ode to John Citizen. (3)



### Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

**ACROSS**

1. Ancient Mariner
9. Ogopogo
10. America
11. Dirty linen
12. Ribs
14. Overstep
17. See 19
19 and 17. Healey Willan
20. Thickset
22. Whim
23. Single file
27. Shellac
28. Mon Dieu
29. A shot in the dark

**DOWN**

1. A word to the wise
2. Choir
3. Ebony
4. Two-timed
5. Awaken
6. Idea
7. Eligibles
8. Passing the buck
13. Disc
15. Examiners
16. Stem
18. The gamut
21. Litchi
24. Ernie
25. Irina
26. Alto

(80)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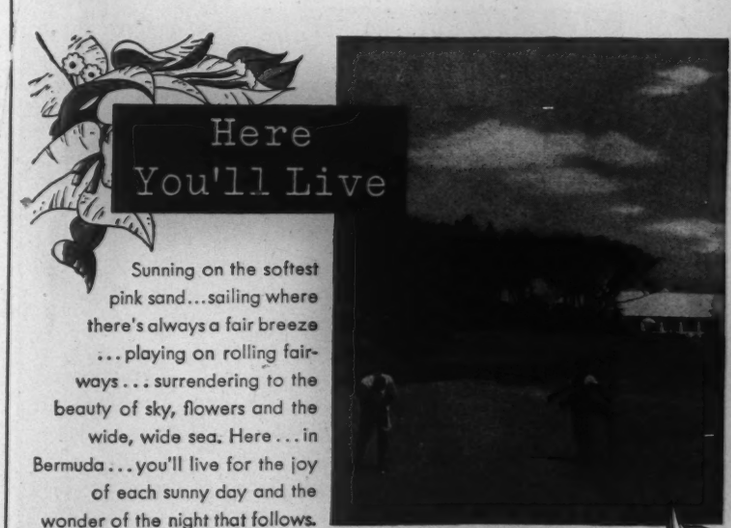


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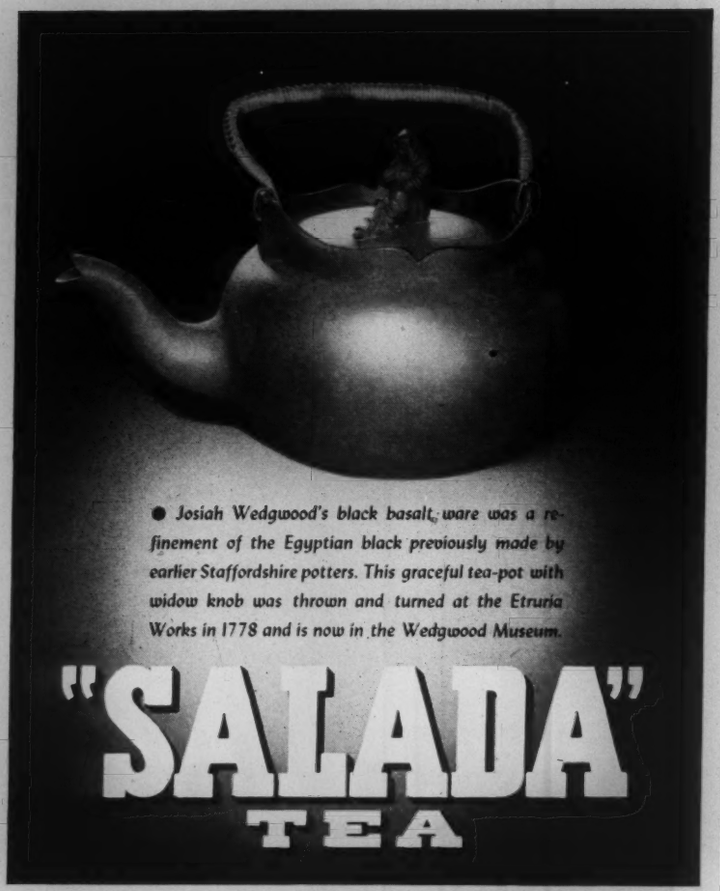
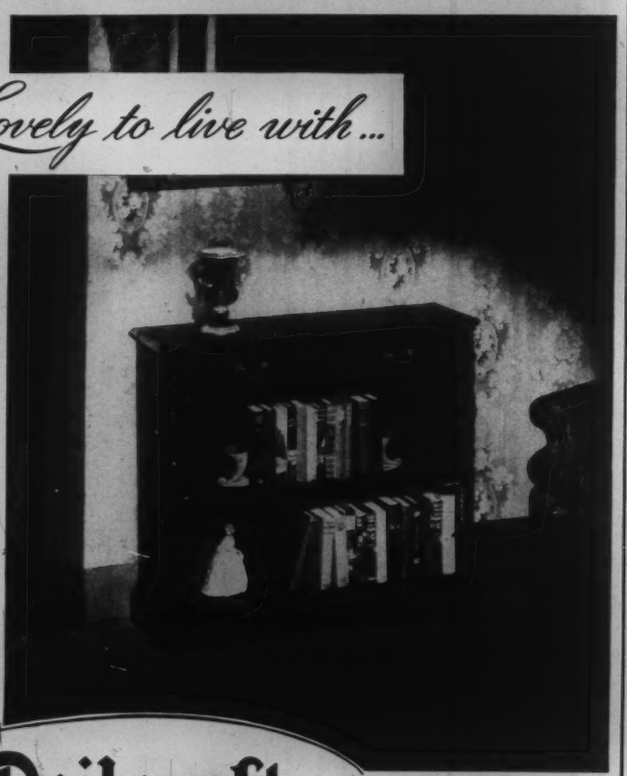

● Josiah Wedgwood's black basalt ware was a refinement of the Egyptian black previously made by earlier Staffordshire potters. This graceful tea-pot with widow knob was thrown and turned at the Etruria Works in 1778 and is now in the Wedgwood Museum.
"SALADA"
TEA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EYE APPEAL *and taste appeal in Golden Pepper Squash. See recipe page 39.*

FOOD:

## Gourmet Touch for Meat

WHERE ARE THE SOUP BONES of yesterday, the juicy flank steaks, meaty stewing beef? Now we pay filet mignon prices for hamburger. The time when sausages were two pounds for a quarter is but a lovely memory. But the family must have meat.

Cost aside, meat is the pivot around which menu planning turns. Your only recourse is to keep your wits sharpened, and stretch the meat dollar as far as it will go.

Cheaper cuts of meat are as good nutritionally, if not better, as those in the higher price bracket. They are full of flavor, especially when cooked in the pressure saucepan. A great deal of shrinkage can be avoided if you use this method, or low even temperatures in roasting.

Good meat cookery practices can be learned from other countries where meat has always been expensive or scarce. We are much too used to seeing vast quantities of it on the hoof and in the shops, to have learned careful and thrifty habits.

### Steak Casserole Spanish Style

4 tbsp. cooking fat
2 lbs. round steak cut in strips 3″ long x 1″ wide
4 tbsp. flour
½ tsp. salt, pepper

Melt fat in pressure saucepan; shake meat in brown paper bag with seasoned flour. Brown thoroughly in hot fat. Push meat to one side and add 2 medium sized onions, sliced, 2 medium green onions, seeded and cut in strips, and 1 minced clove of garlic (if desired). Cook in fat until tender.

Add 1 cup celery diced, 2 cups canned whole tomatoes or 1½ lbs. (7 medium) fresh tomatoes (peeled and quartered), 1 tsp. sugar, 1 tsp. salt and ¼ tsp. pepper.

Close cooker and exhaust and bring pressure to 15 lbs. and cook for 15 minutes. Cool cooker immediately. Add ½ cup sliced stuffed olives. Heat to boiling point. Taste and reseason. Serve on platter in a border of savory rice. Yield: 6-8 servings.

### Savory Rice

Another time-saver is the pre-cooked or quick cooking rice now available. For this recipe the rice can be browned the same as with ordinary rice, but from there on it's best to follow the directions on the package or this recipe.

Melt 2 tbsp. butter or margarine in saucepan and add 1½ cups pre-cooked rice and 2 tbsp. minced onion. Cook over low heat until rice is brown, stirring occasionally. Add 1 tin condensed consommé plus ½ cup water, or 2 bouillon cubes and 2 cups water. Bring to a boil and boil for 5 minutes. Remove from heat, cover and let stand 10 minutes.

The first time we met up with a magnificent steak topped with a fried egg we were horrified. The passage of time has mellowed our attitude and we now regard this combination with respect and relish. It goes by many names—Beefsteak on Horseback, steak, Danish style and so forth. We will just call it—

### Steak, Piggy Back

If you're feeling lavish, serve individual club steaks; otherwise waffled or minute steaks will do. Salisbury steaks are also very fine pan broiled to the desired doneness of rare, medium or well.

*Note*—Salisbury steaks consist of minced lean beef, mixed with salt, pepper and onion salt, and cream to moisten. Made into patties and floured lightly.

Whatever you're using for steaks, pan or oven broil on both sides to the desired point. In a buttered frying pan cook eggs (allowing 1 per person) over low heat until whites are nicely set. With a cookie cutter trim off whites to within ½″ of yolk so that the egg is perfectly round. (This isn't essential but it looks nice). Next, ar-

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C-88

range steak on a slice of toast and then a round slice of cooked ham (heated in steak 'pan for a minute). Place egg on top and dust with paprika. Serve with French fried potatoes and spinach.

Sounds as if you'd be very busy over a hot stove just before dinner but it's worth the effort.

*Pepper Squash*

For a really festive vegetable, serve golden pepper squash heaped full of corn and tomato mixture. Little pig sausages nestled in the centres will win over many a squash hater.

Pepper Squash

3 medium pepper squash
Salt and pepper
5 tbps. margarine, melted
2 cups whole kernel corn
1 tomato, diced
4 tbps. onion, minced

Wash squash and cut in halves lengthwise; remove seeds and stringy portions. Bake, cut side down in moderate oven (350) 30 minutes. Turn, brush with margarine, season with salt and pepper, and fill with a mixture of margarine, corn, tomato and minced onion. Return to oven. Yield: Six servings.

DISTAFF:

## Appointments, Travels

NEW CHAIRMAN of the Memorial Award Committee of the Canadian Women's Press Club is Mrs. Isabel Dingman, a lecturer in journalism at the University of Western Ontario, London. This year the CWPC are offering a junior award as well, to stimulate interest among young Canadian writers.

—CP

ISABEL DINGMAN

■ Marjorie Campbell (Mrs. Angus) is on a lecture tour through the Prairie Provinces, speaking on her experiences as she gathered material for her book "The Saskatchewan River". The book, to be published in Rinehart's "Rivers of America" series, is expected to be out early in 1950. Mrs. Campbell's tour is sponsored by the Canadian Clubs.

■ After three years at Edinburgh University gaining her PhD in clinical chemistry, Marion Ferguson has returned home to Winnipeg to assume her duties in the Department of Physiology and Medical Research at the Manitoba Medical College. Miss Ferguson is a graduate of the University of Manitoba.

■ The first woman alderman on the city council of Portage la Prairie is the recently elected Mrs. Jean Wishart, third in a field of five candidates.

■ Home from a seven months' writing stint in Britain and Europe is Margaret Ecker Francis of Vancouver. Mrs. Francis is the twice winner of the Canadian Women's Press Club's Memorial Award in the field of journalism.

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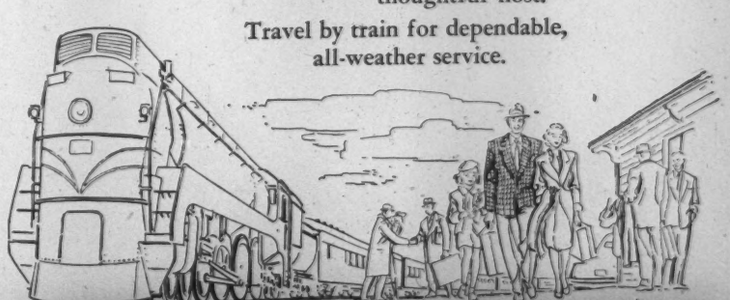

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**Canasta:**

# *Latin-America's Card Game*

by S. Hudson Johnston

MOST POPULAR question of today is "Do you play Canasta?" and usually the answer is "No, but I've heard of it." The game originated in the Argentine and is sweeping the whole North and South American Continents much the same as Mah-Jongg and Gin Rummy did a few years ago. I presume it will be "the game" for a time and then the card players will come back to the game that goes on forever —bridge.

Canasta is a new variation of the old Rummy game and one feature that makes it so popular is the ease with which it is learned by anyone who has ever played cards.

The pack consists of two regular decks of cards to which is added four jokers, making in all 108 cards. The jokers and deuces are all wild. The object of the game is to meld or lay on the table groups of three or more of a kind, such as three Aces or eights, etc. Sequences such as 9, 8, 7; Q, J, 10 are of no value and are not sought after. When seven of a kind have been melded, either all at a time or as additions to melds of three, you score a Canasta. A mixed Canasta is four or more natural cards and wild cards. A Canasta must contain four natural cards.

7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7—Canasta
7, 7, 7, 7, Joker, 2, 2—Mixed Canasta

The game may be played by two, three, four, five or six players but for this article we will describe the four-handed game.

Each player draws a card, the two highest being partners and the highest card plays first so the player on his right deals the cards. Each player receives eleven cards. The remainder is called the stock. The dealer turns the top card up and lays it on the table beside the stock. This card is called the upcard and discards are placed on top of it, they in turn becoming the upcard. Each player in turn draws a card from the stock or the discard pile, melds if possible and then discards. When the up card is picked up, all cards in the pile must go with it.

### *Point Value*

Each card has a point value as follows:

| | points |
|---|---|
| Joker | 50 |
| Deuce | 20 |
| Ace | 20 |
| K, Q, J, 10, 9, 8 | 10 |
| 7, 6, 5, 4 | 5 |
| Black 3 | 5 |
| | bonus points |
| Red 3 | 100 |

To make the initial meld for his side a player must lay down at least three cards, two of which must be natural—the other card being natural or wild—and he must have a point count of 50.

When a team has scored 1,500 points the requirements for an initial meld are increased to 90. After 3,000 points have been won the initial meld becomes 120 points. The game ends when a team or both teams win 5,000 points after completing a deal. In the four-handed game each partner may add to the melds of his partner but not to his opponents.

After the initial meld is made, either partner may pick up the discard pile by matching the upcard with two natural cards, or one natural card and a wild card. The meld of the three cards must be made and then the discard pile picked up and added to the hand. Further melds may now be made before a card is discarded.

When the upcard is a "player" that can be added to a meld, the player must pick up the upcard and add it to the meld and then pick up the entire discard pile. When the upcard is a wild card it cannot be picked up by the next player.

### *Going Out*

To "go out" a side must have scored a Canasta and then the player disposes of all his cards. It is not necessary to make a final discard on going out but, as the bonus for going out is only 100 points, it is generally good policy to hold the cards and try for Canastas.

The red three counts 100 points and must be played as soon as drawn and another card taken from the stock in its place.

The black three may be melded only when a player is going out but it may also be used as a stop card. That is, it cannot be picked up by the next player. It is used to allow the partner an opportunity to take the Pile.

The pack is said to be "frozen" when the discard pile contains a wild card which may have been thrown there by a player for strategic reasons or by being squeezed. When the pack is frozen, the discard pile may not be picked up except by a player who has a pair that matches the upcard of the pile. He must lay his pair on the table and meld them with the upcard before he picks up the pile.

The players receive points for their melds and pay for those which they hold in their hand when a player goes out.

When a deal ends by one player going out or when the stock pile is exhausted, each side totals its points according to the following table:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. For going out | 100 |
| 2. For concealed hand | 100 |
| 3. For each red trey | 100 |
| For four red treys | 800 |
| 4. For each natural Canasta | 500 |
| 5. For each mixed Canasta | 300 |
| 6. Total count value of all cards melded including | |

Canastas
7. Total point value of Items 1 to 6
8. Total point value of all cards left in two hands
9. Net score (Item 7 minus Item 8)

Items 1 and 2 apply only to the side going out. Item 2 occurs when a player melds his whole hand without previously having melded. If the deal ends without a side going out there is no count for Items 1 and 2.

Item 3 counts nothing if the side has not melded but counts as a minus score and is added to Item 8.

A typical score card for four players is as follows:

| We | They | |
|---|---|---|
| 300 | 400 | (base score) |
| 160 | 260 | (points) |
| 460 | 660 | (total of first deal) |
| 300 | 2000 | |
| 100 | 560 | |
| 860 | 3220 | (total at end of second deal) x |
| 700 | 600 | |
| 390 | 215 | |
| 1950 | 4035 | (Total at end of third hand) xx |
| 500 | 900 | |
| 125 | 565 | |
| 2575 | 5500 | |
| 26 | 55 | Final score 55—26=29 |

x "They" need 120 points for the next initial meld, having gone beyond 3,000.

xx "We" need 90 points for the next initial meld, having gone beyond 1,500.

---

BEAUTY:

## Hair Ways

VERTIGE

—International
CUPIDON

A NEW hair style of smooth sophistication has been created by Antoine upon his return from Paris. "Vertige" has short tendrils about the face. A froth of curls on top of the head is held by a smooth shining bandeau of hair arranged high over the brow and around the nape. "Cupidon" is a sleek cut with waves but no curls, topped by its own specially designed cap. Both cap and coiffure were designed by Jean Chant.

■ New arrival in the shops—the Hair Pack. It is actually a rich, creamy beauty mask for the hair designed to restore natural oils and lustre. Said to be helpful before or after treatments.

■ At night, choose a slightly bluer-red lipstick than you wear in the daytime. The slight tinge of blue offsets the effects of electric lights.


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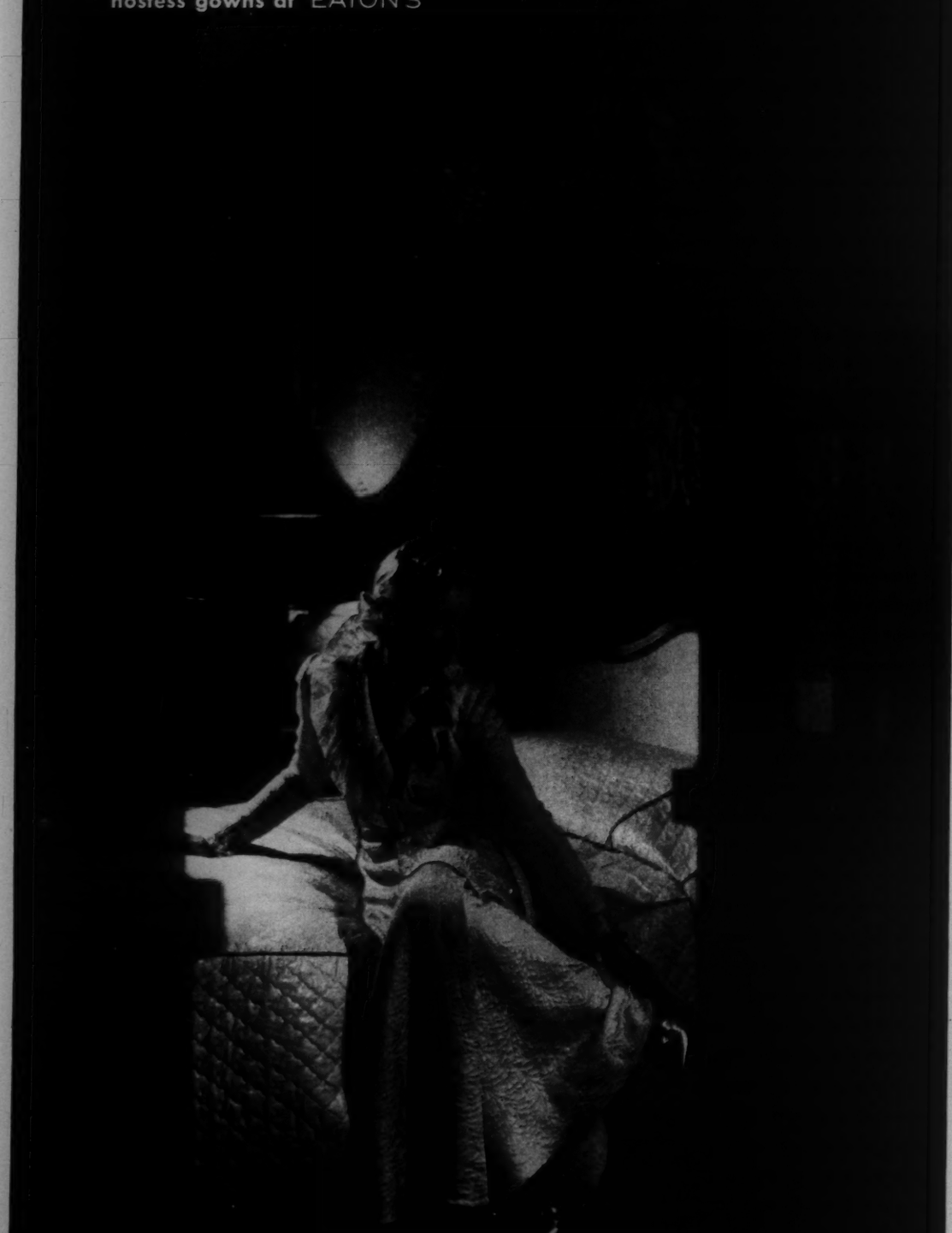


EATON'S

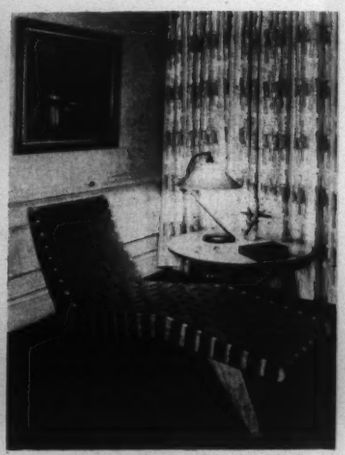
PREFAB:

## Packaged Furniture

GOT A HAMMER and a screwdriver around the house and some spare time on your hands? If so, here's a way to furnish your home with sleek modern furniture and, at the same time, save the budget from that breathless gone feeling that usually comes when the home furnishing bills roll in.

New York designer-architect Klaus Grabe (now represented in Canada as well) has the answer all neatly done up in a flat package. It's his new collection of pre-fabricated modern furniture designed so that it can be assembled and finished right in your own living room. It's a practical approach to the problem of good furniture design at low cost; the first time, in fact, that modern functional furniture has been brought into the low price field.

Actually Grabe's prefab modern furniture can be built two ways — either from complete kits or from patterns. Let's look at the kits first.



CHAISE LONGUE *from kit, pattern.*

When the expressman leaves the carton at the householder's door it contains everything that's necessary to turn out a strictly professional job — the wood pieces, cut to size and machine sanded with screw and nail holes already drilled; webbing; plastic wood; hardware; tacks; waterproof glue, sandpaper and instructions for assembly.

All the pieces are prefabricated ¾ inch seven-ply birch plywood. Webbing for chair seats is available in five colors: bright red, winter green, gray, gold and black. Living and dining room chairs, a chaise longue, a low round coffee table and a rectangular coffee table are available now in this prefab form for Canadians.

The furniture patterns include all the above pieces plus patterns for a couch bed, end tables, head board and bed frame, two styles of cabinets and a 72 inch utility bookshelf. These patterns are life size and each one contains easy to follow, step-by-step instructions for assembling. You simply take the patterns to the local lumber dealer or carpenter and have him cut out the wood parts to size. Then they are taken home, put together.

Blending colors may be had for the webbing; cabinets may be given a combination plain and lacquer finish.

*the lighter side*

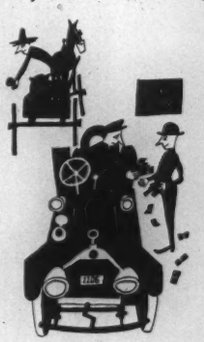
# Men, Women and Machines

by Mary Lowrey Ross

WHEN MAN invented the first wheel he probably called on some woman to admire his achievement. "How clever of you!" she may have said indulgently; or if she happened to be in a sour mood, "Well, it's nice some people have nothing better to do than waste their time."

A few centuries later he had the idea of adding cogs to his wheel so that it could set other wheels and eventually the entire industrial revolution, in motion. "It's a marvellous idea," the inventor's wife probably observed on this occassion, "but I can't imagine what you expect to do with it."

This is the immemorial feminine attitude toward man and his machines. We are charmed by his inventiveness and completely unmoved by his machines. It isn't that we are unintelligent about machines. Given the necessity and a few clear instructions we can always operate machines, often with masculine competence. But once the necessity is over and the men come back from their wars we gladly abandon our blowtorches and drop-hammers and go back to our domestic lives, (now wonderfully mechanized for us, entirely by men.)



What we seem to lack is the passionate curiosity which sets men to adding one process to another and the known to the unknown in the hope eventually of creating something new, stupendous, and preferably lethal. Women have very little curiosity about processes and hardly any patience with the machines men make. But as a rule they have all the patience in the world with the man who makes machines.

"IF I COULD only make a current of electricity vary in intensity precisely as the air varies in density, then I could really transmit speech by telegraph," Alexander Graham Bell may have mused one day when Mrs. Bell dropped in to see how his invention was coming along.

"Well I'm sure if anyone can do it you can," Mrs. Bell probably replied, without have the faintest idea what he was talking about.

The great inventor shook his head sadly. "It's goldbeater skin that's holding me up," he said. "If I can't get hold of goldbeater skin I'll have to give the whole idea up."

According to legend, Mrs. Bell declared instantly that if goldbeater skin was what he needed, he should have it, even if it meant selling the furniture and mortgaging the home. It never occurred to her to say placidly, "Well after all why not give the idea up? People have always managed to get along without telephones and the whole thing could easily turn out to be more of a nuisance than a blessing to humanity."

Inventors' wives aren't interested in humanity. They are interested in inventors.

Sometime after the war I attended a luncheon whose guest-speaker was the wife of a distinguished atomic scientist.

THE SPEAKER told how the Washington Government, having decided to set up its atomic experiments in New Mexico, had made arrangements for the scientists' wives to go along. The function of the scientists was to split the atom. The function of the wives was to keep the men comfortable and contented, and not to ask any questions.

They didn't ask any questions. They went along with their men and settled down happily in the army huts that had been provided for them in the midst of the wild red Mexican desert. They hung curtains, organized study and recreation groups, borrowed chairs and china from each other for the entertainment of visiting scientists and provided sympathy when their men turned up—as they sometimes did.

At one time, she recalled, the researchers discovered that the copper fittings of their new plant were interfering with experimentation; and since there wasn't time to change the fittings they had built a new plant, using fittings made of silver that had been rushed from Fort Knox. At the time, however, the scientists' wives knew nothing of this crisis. They could only infer, by discreet observation, that something had gone badly wrong, and then, presently that everything was going brilliantly right. When it was all over they came back to their homes happy in the knowledge that they had contributed to the development of atomic science, and knowing no more about nuclear fission than wives who hadn't been within miles of Los Alamos.

The speaker didn't discuss the wartime use of the atom. Like the rest of us she felt that when men are busy at invention or at war it is the business of women to stand behind them, asking no questions.

As far as I know the only woman who has ever resisted this theory was Lysistrata. And even Lysistrata was invented by a man.

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## *then and now*

**Birthdays:** 110th; Mrs. Isabella Sharrow of North Bay, Ont., probably the

—CP

110

—CP

107

oldest woman in Canada, has been confined to bed for past two years with a hip injury. 107th; Mrs. Jemima Bowie of Stratford, Ont., probably oldest Negro native-born Canadian, lived in Owen Sound until three months ago. 102nd; Mrs. Ann Swirles of Vancouver says a woman will live to a happy old age if she has a good nature and "keeps a warm heart for her man."

—CP

102

**Christening:** Last week in Montreal of the fourteenth grandchild of Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent and son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lafferty. One of the child's names will probably be "Stephen," Mr. St. Laurent's second name.

**Marriage:** Dorothy Lillian Lewis, daughter of Dr. A. C. Lewis, Dean of the College of Education, University of Toronto, to John Ross Wilson Gillespie.

**Marriage:** Barbara Elizabeth Smith to James A. Macdonald, elder son of the late Chief Justice M. A. Macdonald of Vancouver.

**Marriage:** Shirley Riley, daughter of Dean C. Riley, Rector of St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, and Dean of the Diocese of Toronto, to Robert Mitchell.

**Death:** Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Rowan Marks, 84, granddaughter of Sir William Rowan, acting Governor General of Canada, 1848-9, and widow of George T. Marks, former Mayor of Port Arthur, Ont.

**Death:** Alex Ponton, 51, one of Canada's brightest football personalities and former coach of Toronto Balmy Beach, of a heart attack in Toronto.

**Death:** Frank Norman Hollingshead, master at Upper Canada College, Toronto, for thirty years; of coronary thrombosis, at Aurora, Ont., where he lived since his retirement in 1941.

**Death:** William Croft, 63, Vice-chairman of the TTC since 1939. A noted crusader against extravagance, he waged war on conditions in the Riverdale Zoo, once charged the city with trying to grow lemons and bananas in the Allan Gardens at an exorbitant cost, and rapped the city for paying wages to the winder of the clock in St. James's Cathedral.

**Death:** Dr. Frederick W. W. Hipwell, 56, diabetic specialist, stricken at Varsity-Western football game in Toronto. On the staff of Toronto Western Hospital and Vice-president of the University of Toronto medical alumni, he was a cousin of the late Sir Frederick Banting, and took over the latter's office practice when Sir Frederick devoted himself to research.

**Death:** Joseph Wenceslas Genest, 75, former Mayor of Sherbrooke, Que., after a brief illness.

**Death:** C. J. Smith, 87, retired European Vice-president (1925-31) of the CNR, in Montreal after a short illness.

**Death:** Francis Hedley Marsh, 75, Chairman and former President of the Bank of Toronto, at Collingwood, Ont.

**Death:** Alfred H. Thorne, 71, former musician and commercial artist of Saint John, NB. Retired to Ottawa two years ago.

**Death:** A. Rutherford Wilber, artist, in Toronto after protracted ill-health. A native of Saint John, NB, he had lived in Toronto for 35 years.

**Death:** Catherine MacKenzie, 55, Canadian-born parent-and-child editor of *The New York Times*. A native of Baddeck, NS, in private life Mrs. Edward Hale Bierstadt.

**Death:** the Rev. William Marshall Rochester, 86, former Editor of the *Presbyterian Record*, in Toronto, after prolonged ill health. In 1905 he became Lord's Day Alliance Secretary of the four Western Provinces, and General Secretary in Toronto in 1910.

**Death:** Chester Brown Hamilton, Sr. 96, founder of the Home and School Association in Toronto, and organizer of victory gardens at Toronto schools during World War I.

**Death:** The Rev. George F. Kettell, 62, killed in Rochester, NY, when his car crashed into a downtown building. A native of St. Catharines, Ont., and former National Chaplain of the American Legion.

**Death:** Miss Johanna McGillivray, 64, sister of Edmund A. McGillivray, MLA for Glengarry, Ont., 1937-1948; stricken while at mass in Alexandria where she had lived most of her life.

**Death:** Harry E. Davis, 79, one of the founders and first President of the Temple Emanuel Brotherhood; in Montreal.

**Death:** Ralph E. Larabee, 69, Chief Inspector Calgary Division, Canadian Pacific Telegraphs till 1946; in Calgary.

**Death:** Charles A. Magrath, 89, well-known Victoria, BC, businessman.

**Death:** Dr. Walter L. Lewis, 78, founder of St. Joseph Hospital, Lachine, Que., thirty-seven years ago.


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HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

# New Factor In World Trade Labor Has Its Own UN

**The New World Labor Body Will Be A Strong Voice In International Affairs**

**by L. J. Rogers**

TWO WEEKS from today, an international conference with most important implications for Canada will open its sessions in London, England. The conference, called to establish the new Free World Labor Confederation, will be attended by delegates from at least thirty nations representing some forty-five million organized workers in Europe, the Americas, Asia, Africa and Australia.

Set up to perform a function which the World Federation of Trade Unions tried, but failed to carry out due to Communist sabotage, the new body will be made up, in part, of free trade union bodies which withdrew from the WFTU, and, in part, of labor groups never before affiliated with an international federation.

Handicapped from the start by the inability of delegates from state-dominated labor bodies in Iron Curtain countries to act as anything but Politburo spokesmen, the WFTU never was able to speak for world labor, but instead offered only a re-broadcast of UN political wrangling.

The new Free World Labor Confederation will, for the first time in history, give a democratic labor movement of the world a strong voice in international affairs. Introduction of this new voice into international discussions will likely have just as far-reaching effects as those produced, on the national scene, by bodies like Britain's Trade Union Congress, America's CIO or the Canadian Congress of Labor.

### Affects Canada

As one of the world's great trading nations, Canada probably stands to feel more effect from the introduction of a new factor into world affairs today than any other country. Appropriately, then, it was a Canadian labor leader, Charles Millard, who made the first public statement exposing the basic weakness in the WFTU structure, and calling for the establishment of a world organization of free trade union bodies. Millard, who attended the WFTU sessions in 1947 and 1948 as the official delegate of the Canadian Congress of Labor first put in an adverse report at the 1947 CCL convention, advising that body to withdraw from the Communist-dominated international body and to work for the formation of a free labor centre. At that time, however, both the CIO and the TUC believed that the WFTU might still be "saved" and made into a useful body —and Millard's suggestion was not taken up until after the Czechoslovakian Communist coup in 1948, in which the Czech unions played a puppet role, had proved how accurate had been his analysis of the supine position of unions in Communist-governed countries.

### Stronger Than UN

The new Free World Labor Confederation, however, will be much more than just a non-Communist WFTU, pledged to the support of the Marshall Plan and the Atlantic Pact. Instead it will be a body with greater potentialities for action on the international level, in many directions, than UN itself.

These potentialities are built right into the proposed constitution of the new body in Article II, paragraph (d), which outlines the voting procedure at the biennial congresses, where Confederation policies will be laid down.

The section states that no members of the Confederation hold veto powers, that a policy receiving the necessary majority approval must be adopted by the Confederation regardless of any infringement of national interests that may result. The "debating society" atmosphere that surrounds so many of the UN discussions will not be present at the Confederation's gatherings.

The "big powers" in the Confederation won't be given any special privileges in the matter of sending delegates to the voting sessions, either. Representation will be determined solely on the basis of the paid-up membership of the affiliated labor group. A labor body having 100,000 members will be entitled to one voting delegate, the delegates increasing to two up to 250,000 members, four up to 500,000, six up to two million, eight up to five million, and ten delegates for bodies with more than five million members.

Thus the Canadian Congress of Labor, and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada each will be entitled to send four delegates to Confederation sessions, while the CIO and the American Federation of Labor each would be entitled to send ten delegates.

A "small power" country like Canada with some eight hundred thousand members in its two major labor bodies would have almost as much voting power as either one of the huge American labor centres, which together claim some fourteen million members, or Britain's mighty TUC, with its eight million members.

There will probably be quite a few occasions when the new world labor body's truly democratic constitution may permit action to be taken of a much more decisive type than any other international body has yet been willing or able to envisage.

### Case In Point

Take the case of a country like Japan—where low wages and primitive labor conditions will pose a threat to labor's gains in other parts of the world if and when the Geneva trade agreements are made fully effective. Textile workers in Canada, and other high-wage countries, for example, can be expected to use the new world labor body as a means to counter the threat to their jobs presented by Japanese textile competition.

In practice, the textile unions would likely persuade the Confederation first to do a fact-finding job on the Japanese textile industry; next, to place the full story before the public throughout the world; and finally, to bring pressure on the governments involved either to encourage the Japanese workers to organize and get higher wages, or to bar their products from international trade.

It might be asked, at this point, why UN, or the International Labor Office couldn't do this particular job? Labor men point out that both UN and ILO are international bodies made up of representatives named by national governments. Issues involving labor conditions don't carry a very high priority in UN deliberations — so-called "security" issues come first at UN.

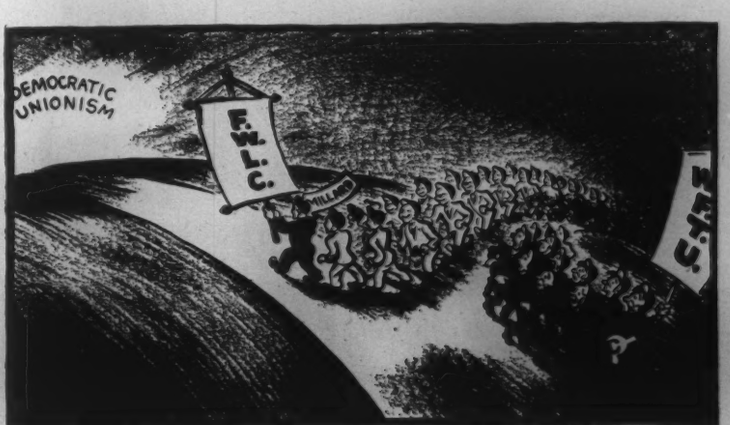
If the United States occupation authorities in Japan feel that any drastic change in the status of labor in that country might endanger U.S. security, (as they apparently do feel), then UN discussions on Japanese labor must be conducted, by the United States delegates and those who support them, as matters of military strategy, rather than on economic or humanitarian grounds. And the degree of national sovereignty granted by the UN charter to the big powers makes it pretty well impossible to force a big power to take any action which it doesn't wish to take.

ILO's position is much like that of UN, even though it was established to deal with labor issues. Since the delegates each nation names to ILO are government-appointed, they judge issues in the light of over-all government policy rather than by the standards of organized labor. Canada's delegation, for example, is made up of two government officials, one representative from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association and one from the Trades and Labor Congress.

On an issue such as the one we've taken as an example, "What should be done about Japanese textile workers who receive only ten cents a day, who are not permitted to form unions free from occupation-authority control, and who, in many cases, work under contract as indentured servants?", ILO can't do very much. It can send investigators to Japan, who report back on conditions as above—

—Globe-Telegram

THE BREAK *of non-Communist labor from the red-ridden WFTU will be preserved by CCL's Pat Conroy, a Canadian member of new FWLC.*



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A dividend of 25c per share has been declared on the outstanding shares of the Company, payable December 1st, 1949. Registered shareholders of record November 17th, 1949 will receive dividends by cheque. Dividends in respect of share warrants will be paid on or after December 1st, 1949 by The Royal Bank of Canada on presentation of coupon number 73. Transfer books will be closed from November 18th, to November 30th, inclusive, 1949. Dividends payable to non-residents may be converted into foreign currencies at the official rate prevailing on date of presentation as authorized by Canadian Foreign Exchange Control Board.

By Order of the Board,
COLIN D. CRICHTON.
November 3, 1949 General Secretary.


but that is as far as ILO can go. No government representative can approve further action, since the subject touches on national security—which is a matter to be dealt with by UN.

And even on issues where the delegates from business and labor agree, as they do on this Japanese question, their combined strength cannot outweigh that of government.

In the long run, government is bound to win, too—since appointment to ILO by business and labor must receive government approval.

Admitting then, that the new World Labor Confederation may be in a better position to attack international labor issues than either UN or ILO, will it be able to accomplish anything concrete? Taking our sample case, Japanese textile labor, again, if the Confederation voted to work for higher wages, freedom to organize and decent working conditions, its first step after that would be to publicize its decision through all its member bodies and to enlist public opinion behind its stand. Then its U.S. member bodies would be required to bring all their political force to bear on the U.S. Government in an effort to have Washington order the occupation authorities in Japan to clear the way for Japanese labor to better its status. At the same time, other member bodies of the Confederation might be bringing pressure on their governments to take a pro-Japanese labor stand in UN.

Simultaneously, all member bodies might call on their governments to refuse to permit the import of Japanese textiles until such time as Japanese workers enjoyed wages and working conditions comparable to those in more highly-unionized countries.

If all these measures failed to achieve results, the Confederation might as a last measure instruct its member bodies to refuse to ship, process or sell Japanese textiles.

### Boycott

In practice, the Confederation is likely to resort to the world-wide boycott treatment most sparingly, and then only if all alternatives have failed—since one of the basic aims of the Confederation is the encouragement of international trade "through the development of wider economic units and a free exchange of commodities."

The boycott weapon would most likely be called into play to protect the existence of a member body threatened by the rise of a dictatorship in its own country, or by invasion from another country. An effective Confederation willing and able to take strong action against Germany, Italy and Japan in the thirties might have been able to do what the League of Nations failed to do.

Finally, although the Confederation admittedly is being established to represent labor in a way that the ILO can't or won't do, the Confederation in its aims promises "to support the establishment of a world system of collective security, but pending its attainment, to support such regional agreements necessary to the defence of democracy as are compatible with the Charter of the United Nations."

# Maverick Union's Boss

George Burt, Canadian UAW Head, Has Difficult Job But Knows How to Handle It

by Miller Stewart

A PROMINENT Canadian labor figure said recently, "The UAW is a maverick union and proud of it. What's more, George Burt is proud of them for being mavericks."

If being maverick implies fierce, defiant, even quixotic insistence on full democratic rights, then that implication is undoubtedly correct. Being the Canadian leader of such a union must be an exciting and ticklish job, for the UAW is as intense in its loyalties as it can be bitter in its enmities.

George Burt has been re-elected time and again, (sometimes by a very close margin) to lead Canada's largest union—51,000 members. Born at Humber Bay in 1903, son of a carpenter contractor, George Burt was educated in Mimico schools. When the great strike of 1936-37 broke out in the General Motors plant at Oshawa, Burt was treasurer of the union local 222. Becoming a union organizer, Burt played a major part in the unionization of the Ford and Chrysler plants at Windsor, and eventually became Canadian Regional Director for the Autoworkers with headquarters in Windsor. The two locals, No. 200 (at Ford), and No. 195 (at Chrysler and Windsor parts plants) are now the two largest locals in any Canadian union.

—Globe and Mail

GEORGE BURT

There was a period during which Canadian locals of the Autoworkers had to fight over again in Canada every battle that their American confrères had won in the U.S. Of recent years, however, there has been a tendency for the international executive, on which the Canadian regional director serves, to settle wages and conditions of work policy on an international level, with details only decided in Canada.

It will be interesting to see if Ford, which has accepted a $100.00 per month company-paid pension for retired employees in the U.S., will accept the same arrangement in Canada. There are many differences in social security, and government old age pension schemes, to be worked out for Canada.

### More Welfare

The fact that such a large area of negotiation is settled on an international level has turned the interests of Canadian Autoworkers from wage unionism to welfare unionism. Burt's union has been pre-eminent in this field—as Professor C. W. M. Hart said in his much-quoted article on the union's role in Windsor—"—a union which concerns itself with operating a bar, starting and managing cooperative stores, organizing educational classes, making short term loans to indigent members, providing counselling services and free medical and legal services, publishing a union paper, and even operating a charm school for members' wives, cannot help but develop a sense of responsibility, whether it wants to or not."

There has been a corresponding increase in the sense of social responsibility of the motor manufacturers, who now appear willing to consider pensions for workers whose unemployment, once, not so long ago, made Canada's motor cities our most expensive relief areas.

The welfare phase of unionism should explain in some measure the strong loyalties that bind workers to their union, but it reveals little of the fierce democracy that places a union leader's job in jeopardy at every annual election. His record as organizer, as negotiator and as administrator comes up for general scrutiny every year, and so every union leader is impelled to give wide service.

Many a union official holds his job by the same methods that made Tommy Church unbeatable in Broadview —by an intimate and unceasing interest in and concern for the little affairs of a great number of people. If a leader is assiduous in his service to the membership, he cannot be removed for his politics. Burt is very proud of this—but it must often embarass him.

Burt would dearly love to remove from office the Communists who lead a small minority of UAW locals but he knows—and they know—that they cannot be removed from the top. Under the present climate of union opinion the Red element will be removed in due course by democratic action in the locals.

At the moment George Burt is deeply concerned lest the Steelworkers' and Coal Miners' strikes in the U.S. cause shutdowns in Canada's auto plants. There is a strike on at Oshawa over alleged speed-up methods by General Motors that could spread through the industry if labor diplomacy fails. So George Burt is busy—busy—busy.

*business angle*

# Here It's Cold Inside

*Edinburgh.*

ENGLAND and Scotland are cold, cold countries. That is, we Canadian editors on tour have found them so. They're cold not because the outdoor temperature is abnormally low (actually the weather is quite good for the time of year), but because these people don't keep their indoor temperatures much above the outdoor. It isn't only that they're short of fuel; they do it anyway. We travel in unheated automobiles; go through cold factories, and arrive at our nightly destination chilled to the bone, then huddle over a small hotel open fire while the hardy natives gaze in astonishment. Only the hospitality is warm.

Nevertheless, we enjoy ourselves, and are very pleased to find that Canada now has great prestige over here. Dollar-short Britain is very keen on selling more goods to Canada, and Canada is no less keen on selling more goods to Britain. Since our ability to do the latter hangs upon Britain's success in doing the former, there is a happy communion of ideas.

### Stores Full

IF BRITAIN isn't selling as much in Canada as she wants to sell, it isn't because she can't produce good and attractive articles at a reasonable price. Admittedly, we are being shown what the Board of Trade, the organizers of our trip, have planned that we shall see. But the stores are full of goods, British-made, which would stand up well beside our own goods at home, or beside those of the United States or anywhere. The fact is that these people are smart, and know a great deal about manufacturing and designing.

That is especially evident in the field of heavy engineering, which is the field in which Britain is particularly interested in respect of Canadian trade. And this is the field that is least competitive with Canada's own production, since Canada herself falls considerably short of producing enough of this type of goods to supply her own requirements. By switching purchases of capital equipment from the U.S. to Britain, we can achieve a two-fold gain: save our United States dollars and contribute to building up Britain to the point where she can again be the market for Canadian products that she used to be.

That this is vitally important to Canada is evidenced by the local pockets of unemployment currently appearing in Canada, in industries and localities where Britain has had to reduce or totally eliminate buying in order to save dollars. Britain greatly regrets these cuts because she needs the cut-off goods, but she is glad that we shall now be motivated by self-interest as well as by the desire to help her. Canada has many big projects under way in transportation, hydro-electric power and oil development and mining, and the capital equipment required could be bought just as well from Britain as from the U.S.

Last year Canada bought $400 million worth of capital equipment from the U.S., and only $28 million worth from Britain. Britain hopes, with Canada's cooperation, to make a big change in those ratios from now on, to the advantage of both countries.

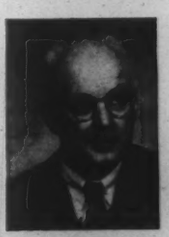
### Visiting Plants

IN THE LAST few days, travelling north from London, we have been over the plants of a number of the big engineering companies who would expect to benefit from such a change. At Grantham we spent several hours with Aveling-Barford, Ltd., who are the world's largest manufacturers of road rollers, earth-moving machinery, dumpers, calfdozers (yes, that's right: small bulldozers), trench cutters, etc.—all very modern and efficient machines, and all items that Canada will be needing a lot of.

The company hasn't the slightest difficulty in selling all it can make; in fact, it has a big backlog of orders, particularly for earth-moving machinery for the sterling area countries. The percentage of output going to export markets averages 60 per cent, but is higher in some products. The firm has made great efforts in the last two years to increase its sales to Canada, but has had only limited success, despite the setting up of sales and service depots in Canada. Apparently the only reason for this is the Canadian custom of buying in the U.S.

Ruston and Hornsby, Ltd., at Lincoln, make Diesel engines, Diesel locomotives, pumps, boilers and gas turbines. The company has just completed a new iron foundry which is probably the most up-to-date in Europe. In spite of long and persistent efforts to win the Canadian market, the company has had poor success so far. But it believes it has much that Canada can use and hopes for better luck.

Canada needs these goods and needs the British market too. She can easily make one need serve the other.



by P. M. Richards

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Only one-eighth (approximately)
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## *Canadian business*

### THE ECONOMY

ON THE labor front things brightened a bit, but the storm signals were still up. In the U.S. it looked like Philip Murray's steel workers were going to be 100 per cent successful in their drive for a non-contributory pension scheme, and in this country, business was wondering how long it would be before Canadian unions began action for similar arrangements.

But international trade developments were holding the limelight in Canada. The threat of a $100,000,000 drop in exports to the U.K. seemed more important to Canadians (who get one-third of their income from foreign trade) than the threat of labor troubles, and interest was centered on the efforts of Government and industry to put the British back on a dollar spending basis.

—Capital Press

NEW ROLE *for North America as importer and supplier of development capital was urged by Donald Gordon.*

Top-flight North American economists and Government men were stressing increased dollar area imports from sterling countries as the solution. In Canada it was not a matter of actually increasing imports, but of changing the sources of these imports for the purpose of correcting international balances. In this respect big hopes were being pinned on the Dollar-Sterling Trade Board in Canada and Dollar Export Board in the U.K.

U.S. and Canadian views on what was needed seemed to coincide at the higher levels. State Secretary Dean Acheson backed up Canada's bank and railway man Donald Gordon in his declaration that the U.S. must become a much larger and more reliable market for goods which other countries have to sell.

The Canadian textile industry seemed to be the only one which was not climbing on the help-the-British bandwagon. MPs from textile manufacturing constituencies—which were already troubled by the price advantage devaluation had given British competitors — were lining up their heavy artillery to defend the tariffs which now protect Canadian textile manufacturers. The spokesmen were PCs, and in Canada's predominantly Liberal House it looked like they were in for quite a fight.

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AGRICULTURE:

### Top Hats and Breeches

THE SHOW WINDOW of Canadian agriculture, the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, opens its doors this week.

For the first time this year regulations of the seed and grain show have been relaxed to allow foreign competition. World championships for wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes and corn will be awarded. While entries from the United States have been received, it is not yet known how truly international the contests will be.

The junior farm clubs, representing 50,000 young farmers, will send 100 delegates. They have already won district and provincial competitions, and will enter the Fair's projects.

As well as being the greatest indoor farm on the continent, the Royal is the home of the season's most distinctive social event: the Horse Show. The famous military ride presented by the Mounties and jumping by military teams from Chile, Mexico and Eire will undoubtedly be sold out early.

•

MINES:

### Iron And The Seaway

LABRADOR iron ore possibilities may well turn the balance in favor of the rapid development of the St. Lawrence seaway, Canada's Trade Minister, C. D. Howe, told a Montreal audience. The important source of high grade ore opened up on the boundary between Quebec and Labrador, he said, rivalled in magnitude the Mesabi deposits in Minnesota. The seaway when built will provide low-cost transportation from the mines to the steel industry on the Great Lakes, and he pointed out that by the end of the 1948 season more than 300,000,000 tons of ore had been proved.

Hollinger Consolidated is now finishing this season's work, and the 1949 increase (184,000,000 tons were gained in 1948) should bring the total near the 400,000,000 ton mark. It is understood the season's work failed to turn up any outstanding discoveries, although some interesting possibilities were encountered. Attention this year was also devoted to looking for base metals, with nothing exciting found. Some American steel companies are said desirous of entering the big Labrador picture, and although progress is reported there has been no announcement so far as to where financing will be secured.

And on the subject of Labrador iron, Massachusetts wants some of it. The Governor there plans to set up an industry-labor committee to convince the steel industry that his State is a feasible site for a mill to process iron ore from Canada. Massachusetts industries are said to use 1,000,000 tons of steel a year, and it is felt U.S. steel companies would explore possibilities if they were approached.

predictable nature of markets means that there is a greater hazard than for some years past in cutting lumber for future sale. Woods labor has accepted without protest a down-grading of pay for the 1949-50 logging season. Experienced men who got $5 a day with board last winter will get $4 with board this year in most camps. For the first time in years a minimum wage has been established—$3.45 a day and board—to protect workers in areas where there is unemployment.

The Provincial Government, for its part in the cost-slicing program, has announced a reduction in stumpage fees charged for wood cut on crown land. Instead of $6, the rate is now $5 per 1,000 board feet of spruce, fir, cedar, hemlock, white pine, red pine, princess pine and tamarack.

—Provisor Press

*...aft at Sherritt Gordon mine, Lynn Lake.*

ADVERTISING:

**"Love That Soap"**

IF THE goings-on in the advertising fraternity are a criterion, the buyers' market is back—with a vengeance. Last week the push and hustle boys were outdoing themselves. The "Miracloth" people announced that they would be running the most expensive single advertisement ever to appear in a Canadian newspaper. As a means of introducing the new fabric for household cleaning they were putting $73,900 into printing their ad on the fabric and running it in one of Toronto's dailies.

The Montreal bilingual station, CKLV, also came through with a new twist. To celebrate its third birthday, the station sent 27 CN Telegraph messengers via TCA to deliver 65 birthday cakes (each with three candles) to advertising agencies in Toronto.

HOUSING:

**Few Owners**

THOSE MOST affected by the housing problem are the workers earning from $40 to $50 a week, said Senator Vaillancourt, speaking on the housing problem in the Senate. He said it was no use asking these people to make a down payment of $1,200, $1,500 or $2,000.

He referred to a survey made by the National Safety Council which showed that an income of $50 a week is required to maintain a decent standard of living and a minimum level of health in a family of five paying $40 a month rent.

The relaxing of rental controls wasn't going to help the position of the workers either. But the reception this Ottawa announcement received on the labor front indicated that unions in Canada were preparing to make housing an issue in wage demands. If they are successful, perhaps the Senator's remarks would be better applied to the lower white collar group.


**700,000 People and More—**

Serving an area of 1500 square miles in the heart of British Columbia in which some 70% of the people of the province reside, the British Columbia Power Corporation, Limited organization owns and operates the greatest public utility system in Western Canada.

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**Class "A" Shares, No Par Value**

**Price: At the market, about $27.50 per share**

Based on the current dividend rate of $1.60 per share per annum, the Class "A" Shares yield over 5.80%.

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**STRAWBERRY**

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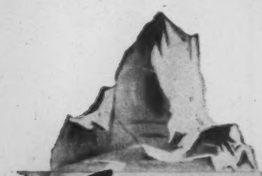
NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.

An iceberg shows above the surface
Only one-eighth (approximately)
of its total volume



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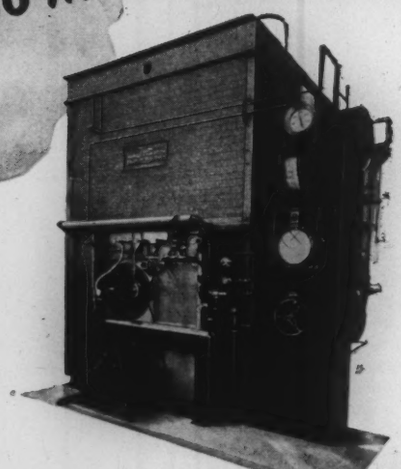

Only a fraction of an iceberg shows! It's the same with a boiler. A quick glance at the outside doesn't reveal the ingenuity of design which has taken . . . *in* into account specific conditions regarding nature of fuel, feed water, load demands, etc. . . . Babcock boilers differ, feature by feature according to individual application . . . they are custom-built to give you maximum efficiency.

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## Canadian busines

### THE ECONOMY

ON THE labor front things brightened a bit, but the storm signals were still up. In the U.S. it looked like Philip Murray's steel workers were going to be 100 per cent successful in their drive for a non-contributory pension scheme, and in this country, business was wondering how long it would be before Canadian unions began action for similar arrangements.

But international trade developments were holding the limelight in Canada. The threat of a $100,000,000

—Capital Press

NEW ROLE *for North America as importer and supplier of development capital was urged by Donald Gordon.*

drop in exports to the U.K. seemed more important to Canadians (who get one-third of their income from foreign trade) than the threat of labor troubles, and interest was centered on the efforts of Government and industry to put the British back on a dollar spending basis.

Top-flight North American economists and Government men were stressing increased dollar area imports from sterling countries as the solution. In Canada it was not a matter of actually increasing imports, but of changing the sources of these imports for the purpose of correcting international balances. In this respect big hopes were being pinned on the Dollar-Sterling Trade Board in Canada and Dollar Export Board in the U.K.

U.S. and Canadian views on what was needed seemed to coincide at the higher levels. State Secretary Dean Acheson backed up Canada's bank and railway man Donald Gordon in his declaration that the U.S. must become a much larger and more reliable market for goods which other countries have to sell.

The Canadian textile industry seemed to be the only one which was not climbing on the help-the-British bandwagon. MPs from textile manufacturing constituencies—which were already troubled by the price advantage devaluation had given British competitors — were lining up their heavy artillery to defend the tariffs which now protect Canadian textile

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**Saturday Night**

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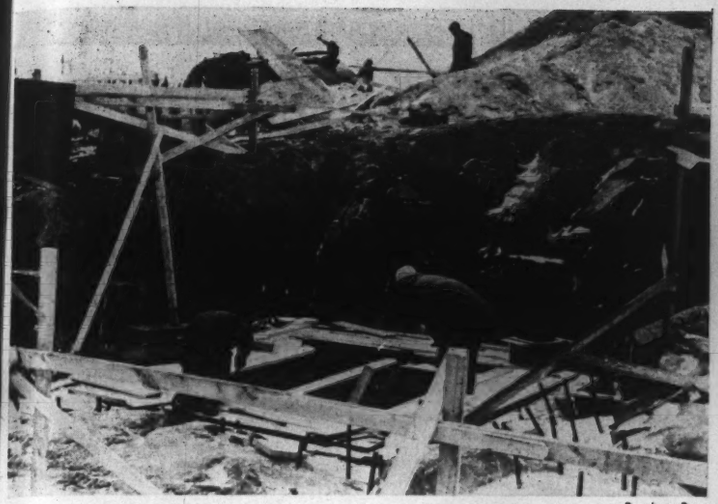
announcement so far as to where financing will be secured.

And on the subject of Labrador iron, Massachusetts wants some of it. The Governor there plans to set up an industry-labor committee to convince the steel industry that his State is a feasible site for a mill to process iron ore from Canada. Massachusetts industries are said to use 1,000,000 tons of steel a year, and it is felt U.S. steel companies would explore possibilities if they were approached.



—Provisor Press

GOOD PROSPECTS: *Sinking main shaft at Sherritt Gordon mine, Lynn Lake.*

■ A nickel-copper mine is paying off at Lynn Lake, 600 miles north of Winnipeg. Officials of Sherritt Gordon Mines Ltd., which is developing the property, hope to extract nickel cheaper than it can be done at Sudbury.

By the end of the year it is expected the company will be able to persuade the CNR to build a 160-mile line into the area. Railway officials have intimated that once sufficient tonnage has been mapped out, there will be no delay in pushing the line through.

Before the mine and mill are running at full blast, the company will have to lay out $25,000,000, but it looks as if it will be worth it. The A orebody shaft has passed the 1,000 foot level and there has been a substantial increase in the ore reserve of 10,000,000 tons announced last year.

LUMBERING:

### NB Cooperation

GOVERNMENT, labor and capital are showing an exemplary spirit of cooperation in the New Brunswick lumber industry this season as a concerted drive is made to retain export markets.

The forests are the Province's main source of income—and the outlook for 1950 exports has been made bleak by the discouraging news that Britain is looking more and more to European suppliers for lumber, pit props and newsprint.

The only way that New Brunswick can vie with the resurgent foreign competition is to pare her lumber production costs to the bone. The operators this season are understood to be doing business on a narrower margin of profit, even though the unpredictable nature of markets means that there is a greater hazard than for some years past in cutting lumber for future sale. Woods labor has accepted without protest a down-grading of pay for the 1949-50 logging season. Experienced men who got $5 a day with board last winter will get $4 with board this year in most camps. For the first time in years a minimum wage has been established—$3.45 a day and board—to protect workers in areas where there is unemployment.

The Provincial Government, for its part in the cost-slicing program, has announced a reduction in stumpage fees charged for wood cut on crown land. Instead of $6, the rate is now $5 per 1,000 board feet of spruce, fir, cedar, hemlock, white pine, red pine, princess pine and tamarack.

ADVERTISING:

### "Love That Soap"

IF THE goings-on in the advertising fraternity are a criterion, the buyers' market is back—with a vengeance. Last week the push and hustle boys were outdoing themselves. The "Miracloth" people announced that they would be running the most expensive single advertisement ever to appear in a Canadian newspaper. As a means of introducing the new fabric for household cleaning they were putting $73,900 into printing their ad on the fabric and running it in one of Toronto's dailies.

The Montreal bilingual station, CKLV, also came through with a new twist. To celebrate its third birthday, the station sent 27 CN Telegraph messengers via TCA to deliver 65 birthday cakes (each with three candles) to advertising agencies in Toronto.

HOUSING:

### Few Owners

THOSE MOST affected by the housing problem are the workers earning from $40 to $50 a week, said Senator Vaillancourt, speaking on the housing problem in the Senate. He said it was no use asking these people to make a down payment of $1,200, $1,500 or $2,000.

He referred to a survey made by the National Safety Council which showed that an income of $50 a week is required to maintain a decent standard of living and a minimum level of health in a family of five paying $40 a month rent.

The relaxing of rental controls wasn't going to help the position of the workers either. But the reception this Ottawa announcement received on the labor front indicated that unions in Canada were preparing to make housing an issue in wage demands. If they are successful, perhaps the Senator's remarks would be better applied to the lower white collar group.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Serving an area of 1500 square miles in the heart of British Columbia in which some 70% of the people of the province reside, the British Columbia Power Corporation, Limited organization owns and operates the greatest public utility system in Western Canada.

We offer, as agents—

**British Columbia Power Corporation, Limited**

**Class "A" Shares, No Par Value**

**Price: At the market, about $27.50 per share**

Based on the current dividend rate of $1.60 per share per annum, the Class "A" Shares yield over 5.80%.

A prospectus, including financial statements and descriptive material regarding the facilities of the Company, will be furnished gladly upon request by mail or telephone.

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Regina Edmonton New Westminster Victoria
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**MONT ROSA**
EVERBEARING RUNNERLESS
DWARF BUSH
**STRAWBERRY**

Fruits from seed the first year: easily grown. Bush form, about one foot high. No runners. Hardy perennial. Bears abundantly from early summer till killing frost. Has an intense luscious flavor and aroma like that of wild strawberry; rich and juicy. Neat compact bushy growth makes it highly ornamental as well as valuable in vegetable, fruit or flower garden, borders etc. A showy pot plant too. Though smaller than commercial strawberries Mont Rosa is the largest fruiting of any variety we know from seed, surpassing the popular solemacher and similar types. Its unique bush form and exquisite flavor place it in a class by itself for every home garden. Seed supply is limited. Order early. (Pkt. 25c) (3 pkts. 50c) postpaid.

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GEORGETOWN ONT

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Crown Trust Company announces the appointment of Mr. Paul Harris as Treasurer. Mr. Harris has had wide experience in the investment field, extending over twenty-five years.

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Analyses of Canadian and World Business

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ESTABLISHED 1817

NOTICE is hereby given that an extra distribution of TWENTY CENTS per share upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the year ending 31st October, 1949, payable on and after TUESDAY, the THIRD day of JANUARY, 1950, to Shareholders of record at close of business on 30th NOVEMBER, 1949.

By Order of the Board.
GORDON R. BALL,
General Manager.

Montreal, 25th October, 1949.

## *U.S. business*

### NOVEL SOLUTIONS

THE American Tariff League, made up of high priests of protection and bitter foes of almost any move to slice tariff barriers, gained the headlines in New York when the League proposed a "realistic reduction" of U.S. exports to end the foreign trade gap. Said the League: "our Government has assumed that it is possible to close the huge gap in foreign trade at the artificial levels created by the tremendous volume of our exported bounty by increasing our imports. Imports should and will be increased but we believe also that exports should be decreased."

A League official told a surprised audience that a Government policy which assumes that the U.S. can consume many more billions of dollars worth of goods than they are now using is misleading to our over-capacity producers and to the exporting producers abroad.

His solution was more novel than that of Barbara Ward, foreign editor of *The Economist* of London, who informed a gathering that same night at another large meeting that the dollar gap could be solved by the investment abroad of $10,000,000,000 by the U.S.

### SHIPBUILDING HIT

ON ONE industrial front foreign currency devaluation seems to have put a definite and fairly permanent crimp on American business. It is effectively shutting off some steel exports from the U.S. and has placed the nation's shipbuilding industry at such a cost disadvantage that it faces widespread shutdowns.

Even before devaluation some European shipbuilders had a wage advantage over American yards as high as three-to-one. British, Scandinavian and Dutch yards can now construct and deliver vessels at approximately one-half the cost of similar craft built here. Bethlehem Steel reports that orders have ceased entirely since devaluation. Bethlehem's order backlog of ships declined prior to that—from $193,000,000 on June 30 to $162,000,000 on Sept. 30, compared with $248,000,000 a year ago.

### IMPORT CHANGES

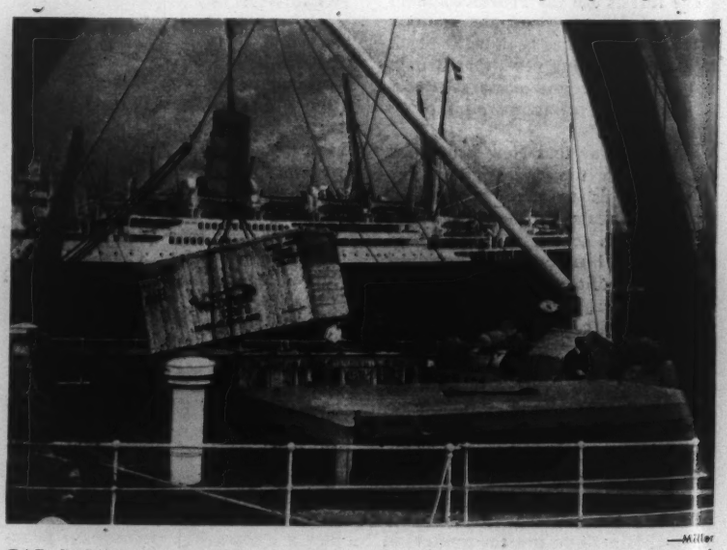
DEPARTMENT store buyers in the States who are rushing their imports promise a fine selection of wool knit and piece goods, wool hose, cotton knit goods, linen, damask and toweling. They are also bringing in foodstuffs such as preserves, crackers, and puddings which they plan to present "at reasonable price reductions" as promotional leaders for Christmas and in special sales early next year.

Aside from the holiday market, however, import houses have experienced little improvement in business lately, although sales of British motor cars have about doubled because of lower prices, and some dealers are placing certain makes on allocation once more.

There has been no appreciable improvement in smoking pipe orders, British mills are asking for longer delivery dates on rainwear due to a booked up position; deliveries in six weeks are promised on gloves; machinery orders are up but not to the degree expected. Chinawear and pottery orders have shown no material increase. Price reductions on some china lines stimulated better buying for a time, but this phase seems to have passed.

There have been few sharp cuts in post-devaluation prices in soft goods. Quotations on French perfume are unchanged. Canadian frozen codfish is actually costing more. Canadian canned lobster has declined about 5 per cent in price. Retailers have not taken any action yet on this luxury item. One importer says Canadian firms haven't trimmed the price of kipper snacks, but he contends that this will have to be done to meet Norwegian competition. French beverages, unlike Scotch and Canadian whiskey, have declined at the import level.

However, importers won't be able to pass along the reductions immediately because of price-posting require-



—Miller

CAR SALES UP: *British motor manufacturers have responded to Sir Stafford Cripps' appeal to sell overseas. British car sales in the U.S. have doubled.*

ments and fair-trade laws. In New York State, for instance, retail price cuts are not scheduled until after Jan. 1; too late for Christmas trade.

The optimism that devaluation would mean lower prices on British wool fabrics for export to dollar areas now seems to have been a bit premature. The rise in wool prices in Australia has caused an unexpected boost in British production costs. As a result, the wool trade in New York believes the British manufacturers will have to increase prices.

## EXPORT CHANGES

EXPORTERS have adopted a "wait and see" policy on the currency devaluations; it calls for neither reduced export prices to meet foreign competition nor more lenient credit terms. This stand doesn't mean that export managers are not worried. They definitely are as surveys show that orders were off from 10 to 25 per cent for the average export house in the first five weeks after devaluation.

But many exporters are betting that Britain and other competitors with devalued currencies will be unable to make delivery on the wave of orders flowing their way. And inability to meet delivery dates, the trade feels, is as important a competitive factor as pricing.

However, a sampling of the reaction American exporters have received from overseas customers indicates that some of them, at least, are whistling in the dark these days. A Danish importer of American goods expressed grave doubts that "we can meet price competition of European factories with the present price of U.S. goods."

From the Union of South Africa came word that "we will be compelled to look elsewhere for agricultural implements at lower prices." Belgian and Swedish importers stressed the difficulties of those importing U.S. products. A Dutch distributor noted that "American goods are no longer competitive in his market."

An Irish account pointed out that "even the lowest American quotation is now priced out of the market in comparison with British and Canadian manufacturers. Prior to devaluation English competition was slightly beaten on prices and absolutely beaten on delivery dates by their American counterparts. British manufacturers have promised improved delivery dates. Whether they can make good the delivery dates promised is another matter."

## SALES HELP

The Economic Cooperation Administration is putting the finishing touches on a study designed to aid foreign sellers in the American market. Its objective is pretty much the same as that of the Dollar-Sterling Trade Board recently set up in Canada. (SN Oct. 25.) Much could be done, the ECA believes, to organize sales in the U.S. market by the overseas producer. The study is said to outline a complete distributive organization from the time the raw material reaches a factory until the finished product gets to the States. The ECA has discovered big gaps in product financing in all the different import stages.

Armco Steelox School erected in Guelph, Ont.

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The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividend.

*No par value Common Stock*

No. 34. 50c. per share, payable December 31st, 1949 to holders of record at the close of business on November 18th, 1949.

L. C. HASKELL,
Secretary.

Montreal, October 28th, 1949.

## U.K. business

### ECONOMY DRIVE

THE CUTS in Government expenditures announced in October were dramatized by delays. But the suspense was not artificially created. Nor were the delays due to a thorough assessment of the position and of the measures needed to grapple with it. They resulted simply from the objections of each responsible Minister to cuts proposed for his particular Ministry. The fumbling compromise resulting has impressed no one.

The story goes back a couple of years, when the experiment in making sterling convertible had been proved a disastrous failure. It was at last admitted that something had to be done about the chronic overspending. The inflationist Dalton, obsessed with lowering interest-rates, was replaced at the Treasury by "austerity" Cripps. The nation's capital investment program was cut by some £200 million to £1,800 million. Cuts—not very drastic—were made in dollar spending. An emergency budget provided for a surplus of some £300 million.

But the disinflation policy did not get a hold. Capital expenditure exceeded not only the revised but even the former figure. The dollar gap widened. The budget surplus, sustained through 1948-49, has by now withered away entirely.

The latest cuts in spending amount to £250 million a year, plus £30 million on defence. (The apparent explanation why the two items are kept separate is that the economies in defence costs will affect mainly overseas expenditure.) The main element of the £250 million is £140 million relating to capital expenditure. Lightening of subsidies (mainly on animal feedingstuffs), and administrative economies, account for most of the remainder; and the principle of free medical service is modified by a charge for prescriptions, which should yield £10 million towards the cost of the service.

Like so many of the Government's measures in these last tentative months, these arrangements have been condemned both by the official Opposition and by the Government's organized supporters—in the Labor Party, the trade unions, and other bodies. To the business community, where the Conservatives have most of their strength, the cuts seem inadequate. To Labor people they seem to fall where they will cause most suffering.

DALTON *went out and austerity came in, but still the dollar gap grew.*

### ARE CUTS NECESSARY?

THE "inflationary gap" is reckoned by authorities outside the Government at £300 million or more, and the recent "adjustments" do not attempt to disinflate to that extent. But a more serious criticism is that they do not attempt to disinflate quickly enough.

The other criticism of all these cuts, that they lower the standard of living, is most often made by people who do not understand—or do not care—that the nation as a whole is living beyond its means.

But there are those better informed and more thoughtful, who ask why this lowering of living standards and this curtailment of investment are necessary. The new capital-investment figure of £1,960 million, at highly inflated prices, is not enough to restore wartime losses and to promote health and vigor in the economy and it is a serious matter for a country like Britain to cut capital expenditure on long-term fuel-and-power projects. It is also a serious matter for a country whose homes were destroyed by bombing or grew dilapidated by enforced neglect to cut housebuilding when it is already much less than before the war.

### TWO WAYS

THE extent of the devaluation of sterling and the development of Boards whose purpose it is to step up U.K. sales to dollar areas (Dollar-Sterling Trade Board in Canada: Dollar Export Board in Britain) are indications that the U.K. economy is being pulled out of the European orbit and eased into the dollar one.

The Marshall Plan, however, centres on the economic integration of Europe. Thus the reaction in European countries to the fact that Britain devalued without consulting her "European partners". They expected Britain would have to devalue—indeed they urged it, but the extent, and the way it was done, prompted the criticism that the British had stolen a march—and the implication that it wasn't quite ethical.

The British had played a big part in the Little Marshall Plan—the system for intra-European exchanges and payments, and it was reasonable for the partners in this set-up to regard the British problem and their own as being the same.

The countries *are* all in the same boat to a certain extent, but their problems are not the same. The Brit-


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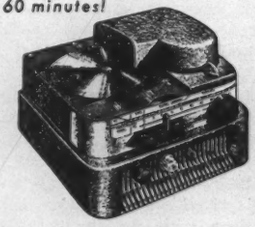

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## Royal Bank Director

George L. Stewart, President of Imperial Oil Limited, whose appointment as a Director of The Royal Bank of Canada is announced. Following his graduation from McGill, Mr. Stewart remained at the University for nearly two years as a lecturer and demonstrator. In 1916 he joined the Engineering Department of Imperial Oil at Sarnia Refinery, advanced through many departments of the company's business, and in 1934 was appointed General Manager in charge of all refineries, from coast to coast. In 1944 he was made a Vice-President and Director, in 1947 became Chairman of the Board, and in 1949, was elected President of the Company.

ish have to combine their responsibilities and interests as a leading member of the Sterling Bloc and the Commonwealth with support for the development of unity in Europe. And that is a large order.

The Marshall Plan is a self-help scheme for Europe, but its effectiveness depended to a large extent on East-West trade in Europe, and the Iron Curtain put a stop to that. The countries now participating in the Marshall Plan are to a large extent competitive with one another, and economic unity—or even self help—under these circumstances is a difficult thing to achieve.

### Dollar Effort

Recent U.K. Trade figures (SN, Nov. 1) show that Britain's export difficulties were largely with the dollar area—in other words, Marshall Plan or no Marshall Plan, her dollar problem was such that she had to devote most of her effort to it. The U.K. dilemma with respect to dollars was not the same as was that of her European "partners" because it was integrated with that of the rest of the Sterling Area, and her responsibilities to the Sterling Area meant she had to meet the dollar problem even at the expense of Marshall Plan principles. Thus Sir Stafford Cripps had to take mild issue with the proposals of ECA chief Paul Hoffman for the economic integration of Europe.

The activities of the Canadian Dollar-Sterling Trade Board and the British Dollar Export Board will, as their names imply, be directed at restoring a balance between Sterling and Dollar areas. The British intend to lend support to regional schemes of integration in Europe and to live up to their obligations to the Sterling area, but Sir Stafford left no doubt as to which British activity had priority.

## SIX MONTHS TO GO

THE election of a new British Government is due by about the middle of 1950. It had been generally supposed after the pound was devalued that it would take place early—in November or December 1949; then drastic measures could have been put before the electorate and thereafter enforced with full authority.

The Prime Minister, advised by his Foreign Secretary, decided against a 1949 election, but he has not said, and presumably does not know, how early in 1950 the present Parliament will be dissolved. It is assumed that there will be about six more months of the present administration; and Government in that interim period will evidently be half-hearted and ineffectual, just when the situation requires the strongest possible leadership.

Britain is the world's classic case of the "third force" in economic organization; and it is not giving a good account of itself. Its regulated "socialized capitalism" seems less effective than—in their very different ways—the pure capitalism of the United States or the pure socialism of Russia. Recognition of this fact may be reflected at the next election in a split of voters to the Left and to the Right; but mostly, according to present indications, to the Right.

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Get in touch with a Norwich Union agent today . . . he will be only too glad to discuss your particular problem and advise on whether or not your present insurance gives you complete protection. Remember, there is no obligation whatsoever.

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| Security | Rate | Maturity | **Price | Yield % |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Canada Savings Bonds | 2¾% | 1 Nov. 1959 | 100.00 | 2.75 |
| Government of Canada | 3 % | 1 Oct. 1959/63 | 103.50 | 2.60 |
| *Canadian National Railway Company | 2⅞% | 15 Sept. 1964/69 | 100.625 | 2.83 |
| Province of Ontario | 3 % | 1 Nov. 1963/65 | 101.50 | 2.87 |
| Ontario Hydro Power Commission | 3 % | 1 Nov. 1967/69 | 100.875 | 2.93 |
| Province of Quebec | 3 % | 15 Sept. 1962/64 | 101.00 | 2.90 |
| Province of Nova Scotia | 3¼% | 15 June 1963/65 | 102.50 | 3.03 |
| Province of New Brunswick | 3½% | 15 Sept. 1965 | 99.25 | 3.56 |
| Province of Manitoba | 3 % | 1 Oct. 1965 | 100.375 | 2.97 |
| Province of Saskatchewan | 3¼% | 1 Oct. 1961/63 | 100.50 | 3.70 |
| Province of British Columbia | 3 % | 15 June 1964 | 100.50 | 2.95 |
| Shawinigan Water and Power Co. | 3½% | 1 Oct. 1973 | 102.50 | 3.32 |
| Canada Bread Ltd. | 4¼% | 1 Oct. 1967 | 101.00 | 4.17 |
| Cockshutt Plow Company Ltd. | 4¼% | 1 Oct. 1965 | 103.00 | 4.00 |
| Burns & Co. Limited | 4 % | 1 May 1963 | 99.25 | 4.06 |
| John Inglis Co. Limited | 4 % | 15 Nov. 1966 | 96.50 | 4.30 |
| Shawinigan Water & Power Co. | 4 % | Pref. $50 Par | Market | 4.21 |
| Imperial Tobacco Company | 4 % | Pref. $25 Par | Market | 3.86 |
| Imperial Oil Limited | Common | No Par Value | Market | 2.39 |
| Royalite Oil Company Ltd. | Common | No Par Value | Market | 2.76 |

*Guaranteed by the Government of Canada.

**Accrued interest to be added where applicable.

*We offer these securities, as principals, subject to prior sale and change in price.*

Orders for listed stocks executed at regular rates of commission on the Toronto, Montreal and New York Stock Exchanges.

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## business briefs

■ English speaking and French speaking members of the Junior **Chamber of Commerce** of Canada were brought into one unified organization recently in Toronto. The pact between the Quebec federation and the English speaking ones was considered the most significant event of the meeting of the National Executive of the JCC. The meeting also passed a resolution setting up a committee to study the causes and effects of the recent currency devaluations.

JCC UNITES: *Nat'l Pres. Sheppard watches; Quebec's J. P. Gregoire signs.*

■ **Imperial Oil Ltd.,** top company in western Canada's oil development, has added another 65,612 acres of crown lands to its holdings in northwest Alberta. The new reservation is 35 miles west of Imperial-Normandville No. 1 indicated Devonian oil discovery. Amerada Petroleum Corporation, which recently placed its 14th successive Redwater well on steady yield, has also extended its holdings in northwest Alberta with a 97,710-acre Government reservation about 39 miles south of the Normandville well. Cities Service Oil and British American Oil are jointly exploring an 80,640-acre block of Alberta Government oil rights 35 miles SW. of Imperial Normandville discovery.

■ New President of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce is **R. A. Bryce,** of Toronto, mining engineer, President of Macassa Mines, Renabie Mines, and past president of the Can. Institute of Mining and Metallurgy.

## new products

■ International Nickel Company of Canada, has made available a new cast iron which, unlike ordinary cast iron, can be bent and twisted. Popularly known as ductile cast iron, it is said to have greater strength than ordinary cast iron, with greatly increased ductility and shock-resistance.

■ New Yorkers who have trouble with multiplication are getting a break. A firm is offering a chart for office workers enabling them to multiply any two numbers by copying figures from chart and adding them.


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**CANADIAN BREWERIES LIMITED**

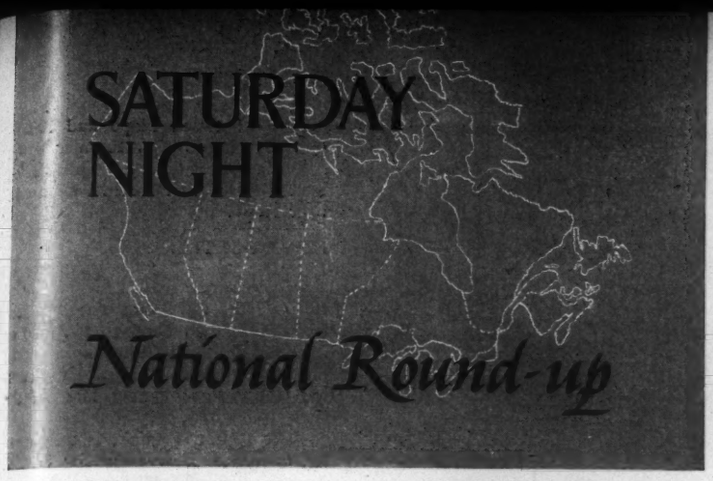
***Dividend Notice***

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifty cents (50c) per share has been declared on the outstanding Capital Stock of this Company, payable January 2nd, 1950, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 30th, 1949.

By Order of the Board

W. C. BUTLER,
Secretary.

Toronto, November 1st, 1949.




ONTARIO:

### Hot-Spot Closed

ONTARIO HOUSE in London was practically going out of the immigration business, the Hon. Wm. Griesinger, Minister of Planning and Development, announced. The X-ray, medical and other "processing" services maintained in London were being abandoned. All that would remain in the immigration branch of the Ontario centre would be an information bureau.

Wound up thus was another hangover from the Drew administration. In its hey-day the London immigration centre was a hot-spot. From 1947 it "processed" more than 10,000 immigrants under the famous Drew air immigration scheme, as well as many thousands of others using regular routes. It handled hundreds of applications a day, was often confused with Canada's official immigration office.

It served a purpose — brought thousands of immigrants to Ontario— figured prominently in the Government election victory in 1948. But now the purpose was no more. Dominion facilities in London had caught up. A separate provincial immigration service not only looked silly but was expensive.

### Juggler

JAMES S. BELL, Mr. City Hall to two generations of Londoners, has been dead for more than a year, but still the tales of his coups as city treasurer keep bobbing up, building a legend of financial wizardry. Latest to come to light is the story of how Jimmie Bell carried off a $2,000,000 deal in Victory Bonds and made a $75,000 profit for the taxpayers without putting up a cent in civic funds. The city was called on during the war to take the lead in supporting Victory Bond drives, but it didn't have that much money. So Mr. Bell had a little conversation with a bank manager. The bank put up the cash, in the form of a loan to the city. Mr. Bell got his hands on the bonds. Then, he watched the money markets. Came the right time, and the bonds went on sale, at a substantial premium. The bank loan and interest were paid, and $75,000 was left over for the city's treasury.

—Globe-Telegram

HUNTER *Hugh Reynolds succeeded in bagging the Leeds, Ontario, Legislature seat for Frost's Conservatives.*

### Stardust

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT won its second test since Premier Frost took over in June: a by-election in semi-urban, semi-rural Leeds.

Opposition was the Liberals and *The Toronto Star*. The Liberals, in a provincial rut since 1943, put on their biggest show in years, both aroused and abetted by the *Star*. Festering under the Government's Charitable Gifts Act (aimed at the trust foundation of the late *Star* owner, J. E. Atkinson) it made the campaign a vendetta. Among its efforts: the output of six staffers for over two weeks: 300,000 free *Star* copies for Leeds.

The outcome: an increased government majority, renewed wails for a Liberal reorganization, one of the best examples yet of the poverty of the partisan press in influencing elections.

### Gone Are the Grades

IN THE MID thirties Ontario's usually conservative Department of Education followed other provincial education departments and brought elementary and secondary schools' instruction into line by the grade system. In vogue in the U.S., it moved the youngster from Kindergarten and Grade I right up to Grade XIII or the old Senior Matriculation. But the traditional entrance hurdle (from VIII to IX) for high school remained. Last week in St. Thomas Minister Dana Porter announced a new plan, which, he hoped, would do an even better job of "in line" education. For the old grades and high school entrance examination, there would be four divisions: primary, junior, intermediate and senior. To many educationists, the scheme (probably effective for the 1950 term) looked good on paper. Others were asking: How will it square with the long-delayed report of the Hope Commission on Education? What happens to the public-separate schools balance, which tax-wise is predicated on the present elementary-secondary school break?

### Listeners Shocked

MANY OF ONTARIO'S listeners were shocked. The night of the recent contentious provincial Leeds by-election they turned their radios to the CBC National News. They didn't hear what they wanted. The by-election wasn't mentioned.

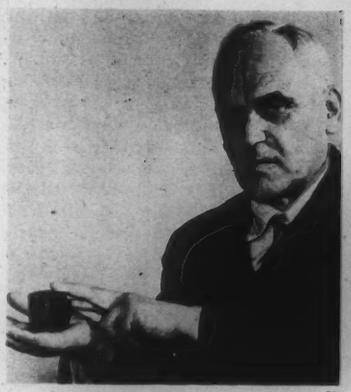
The next day prompted by a wave of protest, CBC News Chief D. C. McArthur explained it wasn't CBC policy to carry provincial by-election results nationally. It never had. When the wave became a flood, however, he had a further statement. The policy would be reconsidered.

—CP

THE "COLONEL" *visits his Regiment. Field Marshal Earl Wavell, in Canada for a four-weeks' visit, inspects pipers of the Black Watch, Montreal.*

### Zero Atoms

DR. WILLIAM FRANCIS GIAUQUE, Canadian-born (Niagara Falls, Ont.), 54-year-old Professor of Thermodynamics at the University of California, who has been studying the action of atoms at absolute zero temperature, has won the Nobel Prize for 1949 in the field of chemistry. Awards will be presented on Dec. 10 in Stockholm in the presence of the Swedish Royal family. Winners will receive 156,289 Swedish crowns (now worth about $30,000 since devaluation as against $40,000 in previous years).



—CP

POWERFUL *gesture was made by Hon. C. D. Howe in setting up Commons atomic energy committee. Small uranium cylinder he holds is energy equivalent of 500,000 tons of coal.*

ALBERTA:

### Competition in Clay

FOLLOWING the devaluation of the pound, the Medalta potteries at Medicine Hat announced that they can no longer meet British competition in Canadian markets. The company has laid off about four in five of its staff and cut production by 90 per cent.

Devaluation meant cuts of from 10 to 20 per cent in the prices of British restaurant ware, which competes directly with the Medalta product. At the same time, devaluation of the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar meant a 10 per cent rise in the cost of clay, most of which is brought to Medalta from the United States.

Medalta's workers, meanwhile, have been seeking pay increases, and management says it is unable to reduce production costs by cutting wages. Its only alternative was to shut down most of its plant until orders start coming in again.

Various solutions have been suggested. Officials are visiting Ottawa to discuss the whole question with the Department of Trade and Commerce, and The *Medicine Hat News* has made several suggestions — among them a differential freight rate to lower Medalta's costs of shipping in clay, and a conference between Canadian and British pottery interests at which the Canadians would try to persuade the British to raise wages in Staffordshire and thereby increase British production costs.

To this, The *Calgary Herald* replied

—Gordon McCaffrey

TAKING THE CAKE *from masquerading students, William Osborne, Alumni President, and Dr. Sidney Smith, welcome grads to Toronto Varsity Homecoming.*

that the first need was to find out why Medalta finds it impossible to compete with British pottery. If Canada tries any remedies such as increasing the Canadian tariff or subsidizing Medalta, "it will be an admission that we are not really prepared to accept the consequences of increased British competition. It will also be evidence that we would rather give our farm products away than provide Britain with the opportunity and the means to pay for them."

SASKATCHEWAN:

### Prairie Parley

IN AN effort to bring about more equitable financial relationship between the Provincial Government and the urban municipalities—something along the lines of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, a meeting is reported scheduled for Regina on November 18.

For some months a report prepared by George E. Britnell, well-known University of Saskatchewan economist, has been in the hands of the Government. This is reported to contain some sweeping proposals for improving the financial standing of the urban municipalities. Its contents have been guarded most secretly but are expected to be available at the November parley.

—CP

STRONG WORDS *appear in the report of the Commissioners who investigated the "mutinous incidents" in the Royal Canadian Navy. They were (seated) L. C. Audette, Rear-Admiral E. R. Mainguy and Leonard W. Brockington, KC. With them are (left) W. N. Wickwire of Halifax, the Commission's Chief Counsel and (right) Commander P. R. Hurcomb, Judge-Advocate of the Fleet.*

■ Walter C. Fisher, Queenston, Ont. peachgrower and President of Lions International, told the Saskatoon Lions Club here that Newfoundlanders are fine people but they get up too early. Every train appeared to leave at 5 o'clock, he said.

■ "Saskatoon should be renamed 'Soak-it-to-'em'," said an irate businessman here commenting on the furnace oil situation in Saskatoon. Although the question of combines was argued at some length in the House of Commons at Ottawa on Nov. 2, the fact remains that this oil in Saskatoon retails at 18 cents per gallon, compared to 14.6 cents at Regina, 180 miles further away from the supply at Lloydminster.

BRITISH COLUMBIA:

### Help! Police!

IN 11 months, BC's compulsory hospital insurance had gone $2,000,000 into the red. Coupled with the announcement was a drive on delinquent payers and police court summonses for a couple of dozen (mostly $10 fines). The court action boomed business, hundreds rushing in with payments. For $33 a year, whole families get free hospitalization. (Couples, single people, less.)

■ Pandit Nehru visited Vancouver, took off his shoes to enter the Sikh temple. Vancouver girl reporter respected the shoes-off regulation, didn't want to take a chance on losing her footwear, carried them into the temple. Officials firmly separated them from her, placed them with the other left-outside shoes.

■ British Columbia opened (Nov. 2) its $12,000,000 83-mile mountain highway between Hope and Princeton. Five hours after Premier Byron Johnson cut the tape, three people had died when a car tumbled over a cliff near Hope.

—W. Atkins, Victoria

THE GONGS *are going out to ex-Service men and women across the Dominion. Here "Pte. Wallace", mascot of the Canadian Scottish, parades with Master Piper Andy McGeorge at Victoria, B.C. The envelope holds his medals for overseas service.*

NOVA SCOTIA:

### Talk Topic

EFFORTS to "Canadianize" the Royal Canadian Navy in the face of a sweeping Royal Commission report on the rights and wrongs of the service is the topic conversation in the City of Halifax.

"The report, I think, is welcomed by everybody," Commander F. W. Lucas, Chief of Staff for the Atlantic Coast of Halifax, said.

At HMCS Stadacona, a new nine-months course in leadership for all officers of lieutenant rank, based on the findings of the commission, was started three months ago. Designed to make better officers, it will eventually be given to all navymen of such ranks. A similar course for petty officers will start at HMCS Cornwallis at Deep Brook, NS.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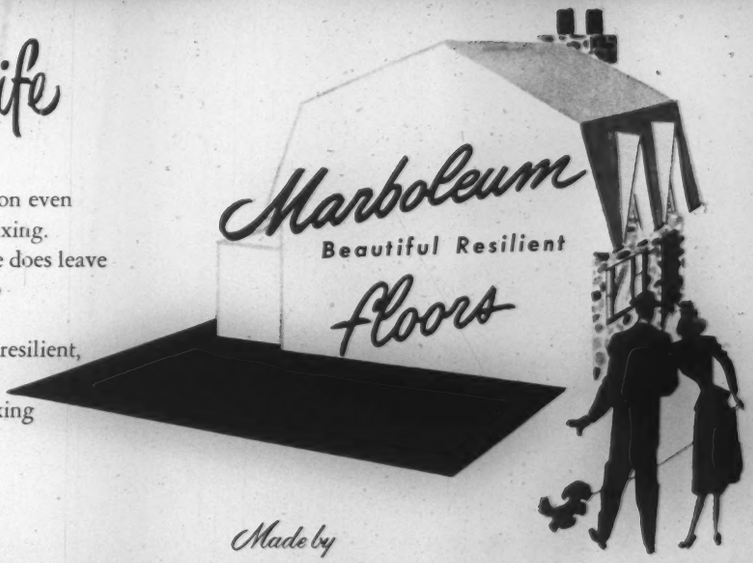


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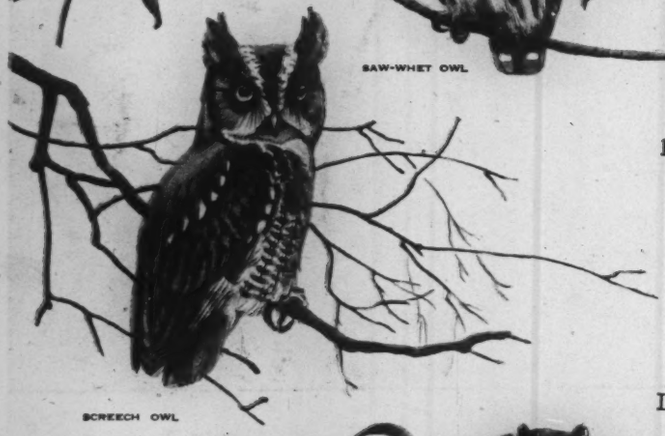

SCREECH OWL

SHORT-EARED OWL

T.M. Shortt.

# Friendly Phantoms

HARSH WINDS and whirling leaves . . . the first heavy frost strips the trees, gaunt and lifeless. But huddled against the trunks of sheltering evergreens are the owls, waiting for night. The short-eared owl is the only one which habitually hunts in the daytime. Watch for him, flying like a hawk over meadows and marshes.

Some owls are destructive, but those shown here are all beneficial to you. Their food is composed almost entirely of mice, insects, and other pests. For this reason they should never be molested.

Look around your own neighborhood at any time—you'll be amazed at the new world of nature to be found right on your own doorstep! Appreciation is the first step toward protection. Once you've discovered nature, you'll want to keep it unspoiled.

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WATERLOO, ONTARIO

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